

Ministry is accused over nuclear risk

The British Government was accused yesterday of being caught off guard by the Soviet nuclear disaster as confusion spread over fallout warnings...

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday by a senior Conservative backbencher of having been taken off guard by the nuclear fall-out from the Chernobyl disaster.

Sir Richard Body, the Conservative chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, said in a radio interview that the Dutch, who had called their cows in from pasture, were "very much more health conscious" than the British.

In London, the Ministry of Agriculture last night denied Sir Richard's accusation, saying the regular checks were being carried out on milk.

The Ministry of Agriculture said that the reference levels were different because Austria, an exposure had been greater. It was said that while 10 becquerels per litre had been found in milk at the start of last week, that figure had risen to a maximum of 50 becquerels per litre yesterday.

However, it was then revealed that it was for the Scottish Office to carry out checks in Scotland and a spokesman in Edinburgh said that they had found levels of 440 becquerels per litre of milk in south-west Scotland.

Mr Gordon Wilson, MP, chairman of the Scottish National Party, yesterday called for an "open and honest" government statement on the extent of the radiation fall-out over Scotland.

He accused the Government of "Kremlin style" secrecy over the issue. Details must be given on which informed public opinion could make a judgement, he said, and added that the Government's and the nuclear industry's track record of secrecy had produced public scepticism.

"People simply do not believe bland statements any longer. Soothing words are no substitute for facts and action to protect health," said Mr Wilson.

Confusion and concern over safety was increased yesterday when people living in Scotland, north-west England and north Wales were advised

not to drink fresh rainwater continuously for the next week.

The warning came from the National Radiological Protection Board, which was monitoring radiation levels.

It said that high depositions of radioactivity reported in northern areas on Sunday had been associated with radioactivity in rainfall. The effect on mains, streams and well water was "insignificant", it said. But it added that while drinking fresh rainwater over two or three days presented no significant health hazard "it would be desirable to avoid drinking it continuously for the next week."

The board's statement issued jointly with the Department of the Environment, together with the Scottish and Welsh Offices, said no further radioactive deposition had been detected in southern parts of the UK. There, the predicted doses of radiation from existing deposits remained small and gave "no cause for concern."

A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said that while the continuous drinking of rainwater might affect humans the levels of radiation present would be "too negligible" to affect animals.

Environment and trade experts from European Community countries met in Brussels yesterday to discuss policy on imports from Eastern Europe after the Chernobyl accident.

Officials said the meeting was called to ensure that action taken by member states, such as the restricting

Chernobyl reactor still leaking

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Tomorrow Crowning glory



How Terry Venables is poised to bring the European Cup to Barcelona

Portfolio Gold

The Times Portfolio Gold competition resumes today with a £4,000 daily prize. Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play, information service, page 20.

SDP shareout

The Social Democratic Party is proposing a shares giveaway under which all adults would receive an equal stake in privatized industries. Page 2

Contra arms

The US is defying a congressional ban by sending military aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan Government, in order to isolate the leader of one of the Contra rebel groups, say sources in Miami and Costa Rica. Page 10

Ipswich down

Ipswich Town were relegated from the first division as Oxford United avoided the drop by beating Arsenal 3-0. Match report, page 40

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Diaries, etc. and 2 rows of data.



Milk being tested for radiation at the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Surrey yesterday.

Americans hail Tokyo statement

UK leads summit in drive against terror

From Sarah Hogg and David Watts, Tokyo

The Western leaders meeting in Tokyo yesterday issued a six-point plan for combating state terrorism heavily based on British proposals.

The American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, described it as a "terrific" statement issued at the end of "a long and very good day for democracy, for freedom, for the fight against terrorism and for cohesion of the West."

The declaration named Libya specifically, something which the French and Japanese governments had originally resisted.

Mr Shultz said the message to Colonel Gaddafi was: "You've had it, pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist."

Mr Shultz heaped praise on Mrs Margaret Thatcher, describing her as a "terrific leader."

Mrs Thatcher was said to have taken the lead in toughening up the draft prepared by officials, urging the inclusion of six specific measures.

These are: The refusal to export arms to terrorist states; strict limits on diplomatic and consular missions; the denial of entry to suspected people

expelled from another summit country; improved extradition procedures; stricter immigration and visa requirements; and the "closest possible" police and security co-operation.

Governments agreed to apply the measures "within the framework of international law and within our own jurisdictions".

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the declaration demonstrated the extent to which it had been possible to "mobilize collective courage".

President Reagan was said to be "very happy" with the declaration, which was generally presented as being much tougher than that issued at the London summit two years ago.

However, none of the seven delegations was prepared to say what impact the declaration would have on governments' behaviour, or

be specific about its effects. The declaration was issued on the first of the two days of the economic summit in Tokyo.

The governments involved, apart from Britain, the US and Japan, are West Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

The summit continues to be overshadowed by threats of violence from extreme left-wing terrorists, who fired five rockets close to the summit area on Sunday.

Yesterday evening the New Otani Hotel, housing press and official delegations, was sealed off temporarily after reports of an explosion a quarter of a mile away.

It was a false alarm. However, the leftists have threatened to score a direct hit on the Akasaka Palace, where heads of government are meeting, before the end of the summit today.

Gang frees ANC man in hospital

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A band of men in white coats shot their way into a hospital outside Pietermaritzburg and freed an African National Congress guerrilla suspect under police guard in intensive care.

Police said the incident, which appears to be one of the boldest ANC attacks on record, occurred on Sunday evening at the Edendale Hospital for blacks on the outskirts of the Natal capital.

The men "fired wildly" with Soviet-made AK47 rifles, weapons often used by the ANC, as they entered the ward. They hit three visitors, one of whom later died. Two police guards were slightly wounded.

Police identified the freed man as Mr Gordon Christopher Webster, aged 23, a Coloured. They alleged that he went by the alias of Stephen

Mkize when on ANC business. He was one of two men surprised by police in the Pietermaritzburg area last week while allegedly loading arms and ammunition into a car.

Police say they opened fire when he tried to escape, seriously wounding him. The other man was shot dead.

The gang wheeled Mr Webster out of the hospital on a trolley, disconnected him from intravenous feeding tubes and blood transfusion apparatus and sped away with him in a van. Police said that unless he received medical aid soon he would die.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, asserted yesterday that the incident provided "yet more proof of the determination and callousness of the ANC gangsters".

13 die in Portugal rail crash

Lisbon (Reuters) - Thirteen people were killed and about 40 injured yesterday, some seriously, when a passenger train ran into the back of a packed commuter train.

The accident occurred at Povoia de Santa Iria, nine miles north-east of the capital, where the commuter train had stopped.

A fire service official said most of the dead and injured were in the rear carriage of the suburban commuter train.

Railway officials said an inquiry would be set up immediately to determine how the accident happened. They added that, on the basis of early information, it appeared to be the result of human error.

Initial casualty reports were confused and firemen said the death toll could rise

Clash on £100 rise at the top

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government was threatened with an embarrassing new controversy over top people's pay last night after it had been reported that rises of up to £100 a week had been recommended by the Top Salaries Review Body.

The Prime Minister is expected to call for Cabinet consideration of the report, and separate reports for nurses, doctors and dentists, and the armed forces, later this month.

But in the wake of last year's clash over increases for senior Civil Servants, service chiefs and judges, when there was a Conservative backbench revolt in the Commons, Opposition leaders and restive Conservative backbenchers were last night warning against another round of large-scale increases.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy Labour leader, said: "These recommendations are intolerable. Last summer, the same top salaried people were given massive increases just as the Government removed protection from many of the lowest paid."

"Now they are to be helped again whilst the Government urges restraint on low-paid workers."

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said: "The Government are paying the penalty of letting private wages rip. The essential unfairness of an arbitrary clampdown in the public service and a free for all in the private sector, has meant massive salary increases particularly in the City, and the chickens have come home to roost."

He added: "The comparability which the review body have asked to be done is probably fair. What is essentially unfair is the Government's attitude to wages. They will have to learn the lesson which is to have the same overall policy for both public and private sector pay."

Mr Doug Hoyle, president of the white-collar union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and Labour MP for Warrington North, said: "This is disgusting and disgraceful. I am writing to the Prime Minister urging her to turn it down flatly."

Holiday traffic cut by showers

By a Staff Reporter

Heavy showers in many parts of the country kept the roads clear and dampened bank holiday exuberance at resorts, police reported yesterday.

The Automobile Association said that road congestion was lower than usual as motorists drifted home early because of the poor weather.

Worst trouble spots were contraflow systems on the M1 at Northampton, the M4 near Maidenhead, and on the M6 near Blackpool, the Lake District and Preston.

The sunniest parts of the country were Wales, the west country, Northern Ireland and the far north of Scotland while the whole of the eastern side endured chilly, wet weather.

Record numbers of holiday makers returning from abroad faced extra security checks at airports. They followed tougher measures against terrorism which were announced by Mr Michael Spicer, the Aviation Minister, on Friday.

A stunt pilot was killed when his light plane crashed at an air display at Cranfield, near Milton Keynes, yesterday.

Four windsurfers were recovering in hospital from hypothermia last night after being rescued from the icy waters of the Bristol Channel. Strong off-shore winds had blown them out to sea from the beach at Weston-super-Mare.

An air-sea rescue search off the coast of Cumbria for Mr Timothy Hutchings, aged 22, from Basingstoke, Hants, who became separated from friends on cliffs between Whitehaven and St Bees, was abandoned after he reported safely to police.

A man killed in a fall near Keswick, in the Lake District, was named yesterday as David Brown, 25, a research assistant at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London.

Mr Brown was walking with a party of students on Hounister Crag when he slipped and fell several hundred feet.

A man from Leyland in Lancashire was recovering in hospital after another Lake District accident.

Kevin Lawson, aged 28, who slipped and fell 200 feet while walking on Scafell, was taken to West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, with head injuries.

Business confidence up

Business confidence in government policies and economic prospects is increasing, according to the latest survey of business opinion by the Institute of Directors.

The institute reports a sharp recovery among businessmen in confidence in government

policies with 63 per cent of those surveyed satisfied or neutral on the Government's performance compared with only 44 per cent in February.

The number dissatisfied with the Government has fallen from more than half in February to 35 per cent

Advertisement for UK Finance offering loans and bill payments. Includes text: 'PAY OFF ALL YOUR BILLS NOW', 'ONLY U.K. OFFER YOU FREE YOUR 1st REPAYMENT', 'FOR 4 MONTHS + FREE LIFE INSURANCE', 'SAVE £372.46', 'FOR FAST FRIENDLY SERVICE 0800 717171'.

Final toll in Sri Lanka air blast is 14

Colombo (Reuters) - The Sri Lankan Government said yesterday that the final death toll in Saturday's bomb blast on an Air Lanka plane was 14.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the victims were three Britons, a French couple and a Frenchman, a Maldivian mother and son, two Japanese, a West German and three Sri Lankans.

He said Sri Lanka sent condolences to the countries concerned.

The Sri Lankan Government yesterday confirmed that the British family killed in the blast were Mr T. MacPherson, Mrs MacPherson and Miss MacPherson.

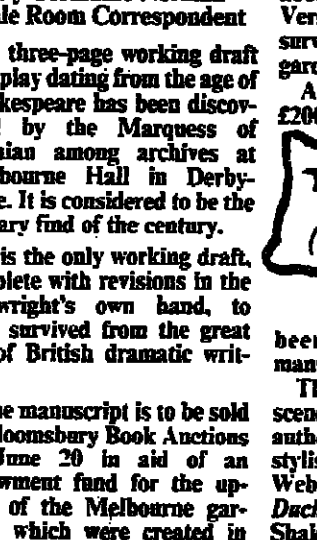
Webster play draft is find of century

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A three-page working draft of a play dating from the age of Shakespeare has been discovered by the Marquess of Lothian among archives at Melbourne Hall in Derbyshire. It is considered to be the literary find of the century.

It is the only working draft, complete with revisions in the playwright's own hand, to have survived from the great era of British dramatic writing.

The manuscript is to be sold by Bloomsbury Book Auctions on June 20 in aid of an endowment fund for the upkeep of the Melbourne gardens, which were created in



A detail of the long-lost Webster manuscript. The play from which the scene comes is unknown but its author can be identified on stylistic grounds as John Webster, who wrote The Duchess of Malfi and was Shakespeare's closest rival.

about 1700 in emulation of Versailles and are the only surviving example of a formal garden of the period in Britain. A sale price of between £200,000 and £400,000 has

Mr Felix Pryor, who was responsible for the literary detective work in identifying the play, dates it to between 1606 and 1609, the years that saw the first performances of

Sir John Coke, Charles I's Secretary of State, sent his papers down from London to Melbourne in 1634 done up in neat bundles, each separately wrapped, the equivalent of a modern Civil Servant's files. The manuscript was still wrapping some of Sir John's papers in the 1880s when an inventory was taken of the Melbourne archives for Sir John's descendants - Melbourne has frequently passed in the female line but never left the family.

The papers went astray some time in the intervening 100 years and were discovered in a box of papers concerning the gardens. Plot revealed, page 12

SDP proposes to give away free shares in privatized companies

By Anthony Bevin
Political Correspondent

The Social Democratic Party is proposing a shares giveaway under which all adults would receive an equal stake in privatized industries.

A provisional policy paper, *Sharing in Success*, published today, contains a £900 million package of tax incentives for employee profit-sharing and employee share ownership which Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, the party's economic spokesman, said would help to break down the industrial relations divide between "us and them".

But the policy draft, which is to be considered by the Council for Social Democracy at Southport later this month, also calls for an extension of share ownership with a free dispersal of shares in privatized companies.

It says: "The aim is to broaden capital ownership to include those with lower incomes and little savings. We therefore propose that shares in those state industries to be privatized should be distributed free to all people over the age of 18 on a uniform basis."

The paper insists that the proposal is not a "gimmick" and it is accepted that in the case of the British Telecom privatization it would have cost the Exchequer £3.915 million for a scheme under which each one of the 41 million people on the

electoral register would have received shares worth about £94.50.

The British Gas privatization would similarly provide shares worth about £195 for each adult and the paper says: "We believe that giving individuals a capital stake is a far better way of using the opportunity of privatization than simply adding to money raised from asset sales to general revenue."

Mr Wrigglesworth said last night: "Our proposals form a central part of the overall strategy for jobs and competitiveness. Our industrial relations reinforce class differences and stifle the co-operative spirit of initiative. This conflict must cease and be replaced by a new partnership between workers and management."

The policy draft includes a proposal that pay received as a profit bonus, or through dividends from share ownership, should be taxed at a concessionary rate of 20 per cent instead of the 29 per cent basic rate.

Companies which paid more than 5 per cent of their wage bills in bonuses would be eligible for a 10 per cent relief on corporation tax.

Alternatively, profit share bonuses could be exempted from both employers' and employees' national insurance contributions, giving employees a 10.45 per cent incentive,

and most employees a 9 per cent relief.

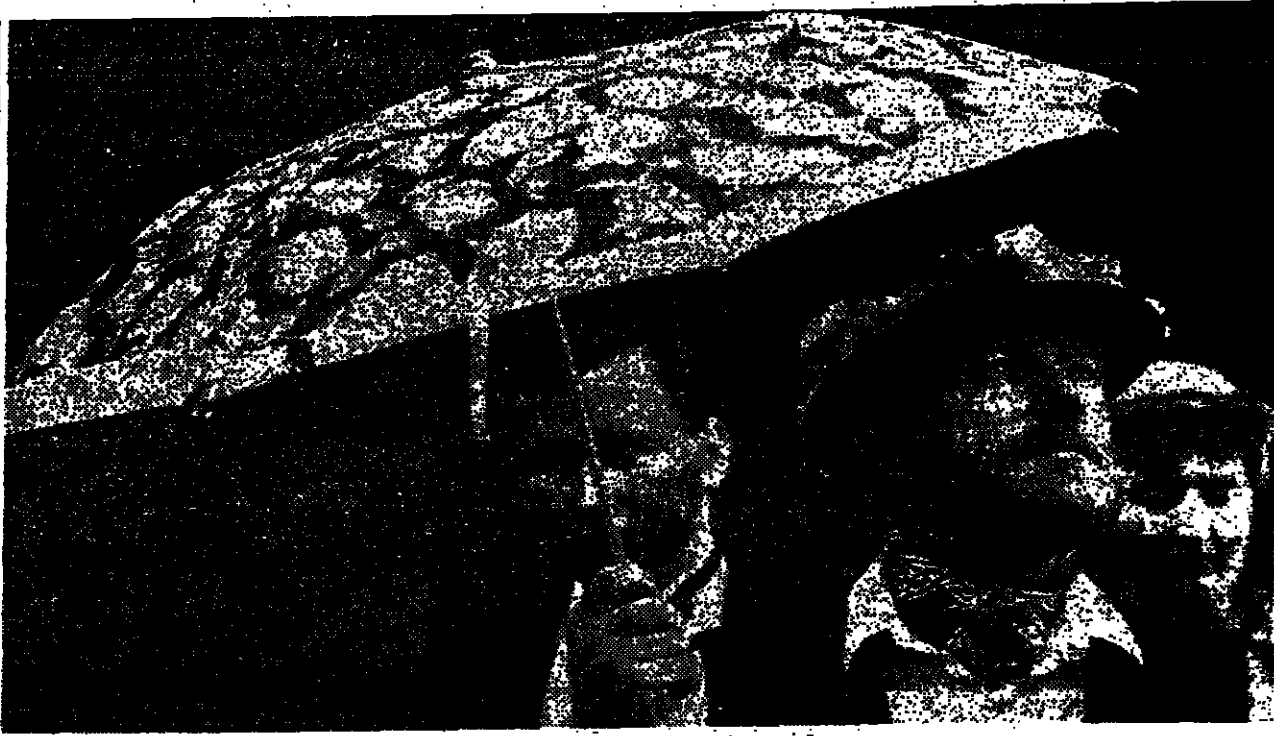
There would be further tax incentives for companies with share options and profit-sharing schemes, which kept pay deals below "the limit agreed for a voluntary incomes strategy".

While a limit of £400 million is put on that profit-sharing part of the package, the document also proposes a £500 million inducement for an extension of employee share ownership, including a capital gains tax concession for shares sold by private limited companies to their workforces.

The paper adds: "To encourage workers' buyouts of failed businesses, the employees should be allowed to claim up to six months' unemployment benefit, in advance, for investment in new co-operatives."

Mr Wrigglesworth said: "The Government has attempted to steal the Alliance's clothes on this issue, but the measures it has put forward are threadbare."

However, the document also contains a cautionary note about the expenditure implications of the proposals. A preface says: "The SDP intends to review all its policy proposals which have expenditure commitments, and establish clear priorities closer to the next general election."



Taking a rain check yesterday, a Morris dancer from Headcorn, in Kent, casts a look at the gathering clouds over Hastings as the town celebrated its ancient custom of the release of Jack in the Green - a "dancing bush" which is said to harbour the spirit of summer. In the 1800s the custom was performed by

chimney sweeps to raise pocket money and ensure a sunny and prosperous year for the residents. Revived two years ago, the event this year attracted 22 Morris dancing sides from throughout the country who entertained visitors and local people after dancing up and down the high street and along the seaford, the Morris

dancers assembled at the Castle Grounds for the "killing off of the Jack". The Jack is a man disguised as a bush who dances through the streets. After being pushed over the "spirit" was released. It was hoped that the re-enactment by so many Morris dancers would drive away the wet weather.

Talks end jail 'lock out' at Gloucester

By Craig Seton
Prison officers at Gloucester Prison, who were stood down by their governor a week ago, returned to work yesterday after talks between the two sides.

In a joint statement, Mr Nicholas Wall, the governor, and the Gloucester branch of the Prison Officers Association (POA) said they had agreed to work to redress the "regrettable" damage caused by the conflict at the jail and to eliminate, wherever identifiable, wasted resources and practices.

The Gloucester POA, which agreed in the statement to accept the authority of the governor, was locked out of the jail by Mr Wall after its members refused to perform Crown Court duty and to accept remand prisoners from courts.

The officers accused Mr Wall of allowing anarchy to reign at the prison when more than 20 inmates climbed onto a roof and hurled bricks and tiles at assistant governors and senior management who had taken over the running of the prison.

Mr Byron Hughes, chairman of the Gloucester branch of the POA, said that if the dispute over marning levels at the jail had continued it could have adversely affected national talks between the two sides involved in the dispute.

Thursday's poll countdown

Labour likely to make capital gain for Green Party

By Hugh Clayton

Labour may emerge from this week's council elections in London with even more influence in the capital than it had when it ran the Greater London Council. That is because of the way in which the Government has shared out the powers of the GLC, which was abolished at the end of March.

Some powers, such as those over much of the road system in London, have been bequeathed to the 32 London borough councils. Others, such as covering the like running the fire brigade, have been handed to new boards, consisting of councillors chosen by the boroughs. A party that was sweeping victories in London on Thursday will gain not only a bigger share of borough powers, but also control of the new boards.

The prize in London's council elections will, therefore, be a greater measure of control than has been offered before, and Labour is well placed to win it. Greater London is the only part of England in which there is to be voting for all council seats. Conservatives now hold 15 boroughs, Labour 12 and the Alliance one. The others are hung.

Although some of the boroughs, like Greenwich and Newham, under Labour control, and Conservative Croydon and Bexley, are certain not to change hands, there will be some close contests elsewhere.

Lambeth: Now narrowly Labour-controlled. Hard to predict because Mr Ted Knight, disqualified former council leader, has done much to focus the poll on a single issue: himself.

Richmond: Possible Conservative gain in this lush borough, where there are no Labour councillors and the Alliance has a majority of four.

Waltham Forest: Liberals hold the balance in this borough next to Essex constituency. Alliance inroads into Tory wards may help Labour to power.

Brent: Now hung with three Liberals holding the balance between 32 Labour and 31 Conservative members. A probable Labour gain.

Ealing: Labour has a strong chance of overturning the small Tory majority in this leafy borough, with an immense housing waiting list. Present council: 34 Conservatives, 30 Labour and six others.

Hammersmith and Fulham: Hung council, in whose area Labour won the Fulham parliamentary by-election. If the Alliance repeats its Fulham performance, Labour will probably win the borough.

Hounslow: Hard to predict with right-wing Labour majority of six in a council of 60. All major parties fielding Asian candidates.

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The Chernobyl nuclear disaster could prove more persuasive than 10,000 leaders for the Scottish Green Party in the campaign for Lothian Regional Council.

The Greens have entered 41 candidates for the election - two more than the Conservatives who ran Lothian with a minority administration.

"The Chernobyl factor is a disguised blessing for us," Mr George Morton, co-ordinator of the Party, said yesterday. "We are sorry it had to happen, but the Green Party world-wide has been warning about just such a disaster. It may do us more good than all the canvassing and leafleting."

No one really expects the Greens to win many, if any, seats on the council but, with only a narrow margin dividing Labour and Conservatives, a few hundred votes could tip the balance.

Mr Keith Geddes, Labour councillor for Holywood St Giles ward where the Greens have their headquarters, said: "The party most likely to lose is Labour."

"This means the Tories could keep control and that the Western Relief Road, one of the projects the Greens are campaigning strongly against, would go ahead. They would have scored a spectacular own-goal."

Labour, he said, was encouraged but sceptical about a recent opinion poll which put them firmly ahead with 35 seats. Other party workers feared that the Green inter-

vention could have a bad impact on their votes.

The main environmental issue on which the Greens are campaigning is against the Torness Nuclear Power Station, which, as Mr Morton put it, lies 25 miles down an easterly wind from the centre of Edinburgh.

"If there was a Chernobyl at Torness and an east wind was blowing that day, it would be bye-bye Edinburgh. I think that people are now more aware of this after the Russian incident," he said.

Only the vote will prove whether the Russian disaster has stirred support for the environment lobby. So far, the party has managed to win places only on community councils.

They are not represented on either regional or district councils in Lothian, in the EEC election, the Lothian Green candidate won 2.4 per cent of the vote.

The party is campaigning against the controversial road and power station, and for a ban on cars and commercial traffic in Princes Street, Edinburgh, and fluoridization of the water supply. Mr Morton admitted the Greens were out for publicity, and he believed Labour would not be the only party to lose votes to the environmental lobby.

"Our members come from a pretty broad cross-section, much of it fairly unpolitical. After all, if you are a political careerist, you do not join the Green Party."

UK leads in drive against terrorism

Continued from page 1

nuclear industries in summit countries.

While expressing deep sympathy for those affected, the statement urged the Soviet Union to provide information "urgently". The statement called for an international convention committing nuclear countries to report and exchange information.

Summit leaders are now attempting to drag the meeting back to economic issues. They agreed that economic prospects had improved since the last summit in Bonn.

Inflation, oil prices and interest rates are all lower. It is agreed that growth is "better balanced", despite huge trade imbalances between the US and Japan.

The British Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, described as "quite promising" the prospects for a further fall in interest rates.

A new issue raised by several governments is the growing cost of farm subsidies worldwide. Mrs Thatcher told the other leaders: "We are all, repeat all, protectionist in agriculture". She claimed this was "mutually harmful".

Summit governments have agreed to call for special studies of farm subsidies to be carried out by the Organiza-

tion for Economic Cooperation and Development. There is said to be a new willingness to include agriculture in the next round of international trade talks, although some leaders have still not formally agreed that the new round should be launched this year.

Together with the two declarations on terrorism and Chernobyl, the British Government feels the agreement on agriculture means its summit objectives have been "well and truly acknowledged".

French agreement to the anti-terrorist declaration was secured by a deal on exchange-rate management. This had threatened to create a serious rift between summit countries.

Italy and Canada had been demanding membership of the key Group of Five larger summit economies. France did not want to see the group diluted, so an American compromise provides for the task of monitoring exchange rates to be shared between the Group of Five and a new Group of Seven.

In bilateral negotiations with the Japanese, both the British Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor urged a reduction in taxes on Scotch whisky.

Blue video makes MP blush

Police are investigating a blue movie called *Nude Wives Special* in which a Conservative MP and a Methodist minister make unscripted appearances.

Shots of Mr David Mudd, MP for Falmouth and Camborne, taken at a Job Centre ceremony for the deaf were used in the film.

Mr Mudd said yesterday: "It is all totally innocent. I am properly clothed, and then the film immediately switches to two ladies doing something quite different on a couch, and they are informally dressed."

"I have not seen the film, but I understand I am in good company because the local Methodist minister also appears. This is acutely embarrassing. There are civil remedies open to me and I will be looking at them."

Police are investigating how video equipment provided for a Manpower Services Commission project was used to copy pornographic videos for sale.

Mr Mudd had been filmed by a video unit which was part of a £1.5 million community project, employing 350 people. Shots of the ceremony of Mr Mudd and the Rev Jim Hankin, appear in the blue video. Mr Mudd said: "This seems to be a case of over-recording on old tape. But it is not the first time I have been involved in naked movies."

"When I was a television reporter in the 1960s, there was a full nude rear shot of me at the opening of a Turkish bath."

The head of the video unit, Mr Phillip Shepherd, aged 37, of Falmouth, who has resigned, said: "I thought it was a wonderful way of using the facilities. I discussed with various persons what kind of film they were interested in and they said action, comedy and sex."

The police have interviewed two men.

Legal threats in St Helens

Labour's municipal election campaign in St Helens, on Merseyside, is being marred by a bitter argument in which hard left local officials are threatening to sue the party's national executive committee.

Although overshadowed by attempts to expel Liverpool Militant and the hard left battle to de-select Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for the constituency of Knowsley North, St Helens could prove to be another embarrassment.

Local hard left officials recently launched a fund for legal action against the Labour national executive decision to suspend the district party and

the two constituency parties.

A Labour inquiry into St Helens found that local officials were, in the words of a confidential interim report, "under suspicion of involvement in attempts to manipulate the delegations to secure their continuation in office".

The inquiry team, expected to report in June, could recommend disciplinary action.

The decision to launch a legal fund was taken last month at a special local election manifesto meeting. A circular appealing for funds referred to "the right of party members in St Helens to conduct their own affairs and

especially the right to reselect their MPs".

However, on April 14, Mr David Hughes, Labour's senior national officer, wrote to three local officials pointing out that the sole purpose of the meeting had been to draw up a manifesto. "Any other decisions purporting to have been taken at that meeting are therefore null and void."

While the dispute is unlikely to loosen Labour's grip on local power, it could affect Mr John Evans, Labour MP for St Helens North, and Mr Gerry Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South, who are threatened with de-selection.

Rivals fight for Tory votes

Mr John Biffen, the Commons Leader, spoke yesterday of a Labour Party renaissance as a hectic final period of campaigning got under way in the West Derbyshire and Ryedale by-elections.

Mr Biffen, the member of the Cabinet who has been most outspoken in his warnings about the Liberal SDP Alliance, was speaking at Matlock, West Derbyshire, where both opposition parties are claiming to be the chief recipients of an allegedly crumbling Tory vote.

The Alliance was second to the Tories in about 260 seats in 1983, including West Derbyshire and Ryedale. Conservative strategists fear that a victory in either would send shock waves through the Tory parliamentary party.

Throughout both campaigns, Conservative candidates and ministers have remarked on the strength of the Labour vote.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, speaking last night in Belper, attacked the "cosy cartel" between Labour and the Conservatives in trying to keep the Alliance out.

But the remarks of Mr Biffen, who has in the past advised the Government to be less "rancorous" in an effort to counter the appeal of the Alliance, were undoubtedly welcome in the Labour camp yesterday.

He said that Labour was no longer a dispirited party, as it had been immediately before and after the 1983 election. "Labour is going through a renaissance and it would be absurd to think otherwise," he said.

Echoing a weekend warning in a letter to his constituency chairman, Mr Biffen said that Mr Neil Kinnock had two routes into Downing Street - either a clear majority or with the support of the Alliance in a hung Parliament.

The Labour Party, meanwhile, issued its own canvasser returns, designed to counter those put out by the Alliance and claiming to show that it was squeezing the Liberal vote.

The returns suggested that Mr Bill Moore, the Labour candidate, had gained 2 per cent in a week, with the Alliance dropping 4 per cent with much of its 29 per cent share of the vote "soft".

The Liberals countered by producing a statement from Mr Ken Robinson, of Bakewell, a former Labour constituency party chairman, urging Labour supporters to vote for the Alliance "to stop Thatcher and Tebbit".

Mr Richard Holmes, a senior Liberal by-election expert, predicted about 1,000 votes between the Alliance and the Conservatives.

But the Alliance was at the centre of another "dirty tricks" dispute. It has put out

a newspaper called the *West Derbyshire Focus* which does not, unlike a similar one published in Ryedale, admit to being a party newspaper.

The Tory candidate, Mr Patrick McLoughlin, accused the Liberals of "trick politics". He accused the Liberal candidate, Mr Christopher Walmesley, of trying to hide the facts behind a simplistic campaign.

Mr Steel, who spoke at public meetings last night with Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said that one of the most unedifying spectacles of the two by-elections had been the sight of the Tories "trying to coax some flames out of the cold embers of Socialism".

He described the Government as being manic depressive. "A maniac Mrs Thatcher and a depressive Mr Tebbit are at sixes and sevens with each other over Libya and general election tactics," he said. "It is split and indecisive."

Last night Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, spoke in Bakewell and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, addressed three Conservative public meetings.

Several statements by Mr Foot, Mr Hurd and Mr Douglas Hurd were made in the last 24 hours.

Airport strike threat

Manchester Airport will close for 24 hours because of a strike on Thursday unless nearly 1,000 airport workers receive what they term an "acceptable" pay offer.

Mr Paul McDermott, convener of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), said the deadline for industrial action had been extended to give management time to consult the airport's executive committee.

On reports of a planned

strike, Mr McDermott said: "It would not be helpful to comment at this stage of negotiations, but we are hopeful of an increased offer tomorrow."

The union members voted by almost two to one in a ballot to reject a 6.5 per cent "final" pay offer for TGWU employees, who include firemen, baggage-handlers, security and car park staff.

Talks on a pay offer, due from January 1, have been continuing since October.

Clash at the Royal Ballet

By Michael McCarthy

Miss Janet Judd, press officer of the Royal Ballet Company for the past 10 years, has resigned after what she yesterday termed a personality clash.

She left the company on April 25 and told *The Times*: "I think it is fair to say I was forced out by circumstances."

Miss Judd, aged 38, was first with the touring company at Sadler's Wells and later at Covent Garden. She said her resignation came after a clash which had gone on for years.

Miss Judd said she was still on excellent terms with the retiring director of the company, Mr Norman Morris, and Sir John Tooley, the general director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

Mr Morris will be succeeded later this year by Anthony Dowell, the dancer.

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Racial discrimination 'adding to heart disease among Asians'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Racial discrimination is identified in a report today as a likely cause of high rates of heart disease among Asians living in Britain.

Asians in Britain had a higher rate of heart disease than the national average, which was one of the highest in the world.

Factors such as smoking, raised blood pressure or blood cholesterol, the report by medical researchers says.

Paperwork puts most pressure on police

Paperwork is the main cause of stress among police officers, according to a medical survey conducted in the West Midlands force.

Sergeant Dave Mytton, branch chairman of West Midlands Police Federation, said: "I think administrative paperwork creates stress because officers don't see a lot of it as having anything to do with their job."

Security tight in bomb trial

Court and inside the building housing court number two where the trial is to be held.

It will be heard before Mr Justice Boreham. Mr Roy Amlot will appear for the prosecution and Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, for Mr Magee.

Sir Anthony Berry, Mrs Jeanne Shattock, Mr Eric Taylor, Mrs Anne Wakeham and Mrs Muriel McLean.

Chaplain's home attacked

A prison chaplain and his family escaped injury yesterday when their home was attacked with automatic gunfire and petrol bombs as they slept upstairs.

Victims' parents reach Land's End

The parents of the four schoolboy victims of the Land's End tragedy wept yesterday when they reached the spot where their sons were drowned a year ago.

Race bias complaint against Sun rejected

It was not wrong of *The Sun* to say that gangs who attacked two London firemen were black, the Press Council said in an adjudication today.

Holiday break

More than 40,000 members of the breakaway Nottinghamshire-based Union of Democratic Mineworkers are to get cut-price sunshine holidays in a deal worked out between union leaders and tour operators.

Judge defends 'page three' pictures

Prostitution and "page three" girls were the subjects chosen by a senior circuit judge yesterday on the first of two BBC radio programmes called *On Being a Judge*.

Judge Pickles, aged 61, refueled controversy over judges taking part in public debate when he interviewed a Leeds prostitute and discussed the merits of the "page three" topless models.

The judge said that he had repeatedly ruled that newspapers were free to be partisan in their editorial views and readers were free to agree or disagree.

Victorian art centre at risk over terms

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The establishment of a gallery of Victorian art, with an associated study centre, in St John's Lodge, one of the most beautiful buildings in Regent's Park, London, is in the balance as Mr Frederick Koch and Westminster Council argue over terms.

One of four sons of a Kansas oil millionaire, Mr Koch is counted among America's super rich. He has been quietly putting together a collection of late nineteenth century pictures for some years.

Mr Koch's dream is to establish his collection in Regent's Park, making it a focus for the study of Victorian art, just as the Frick Collection is a focus for the study of French eighteenth century art in New York.

Device will limit speed of coaches

An electronic device to limit the speed of coaches has been developed by a British company following the M6 coach crash in which 13 people were killed last year.

It controls speed to within 1mph each side of the speed limit. After the M6 crash, near Preston last October, the Department of Transport proposed compulsory mechanisms on all high-speed coaches, limiting their motorway speed to the legal maximum of 70mph from next year.

Airport groups' role

The role of consultative committees at Britain's main airports should be set out in the Airports Bill now before Parliament, Mr Robin Clarke, of the Gatwick Airport Consultative Committee, said yesterday.

The independent body is made up of representatives of 22 local authorities, chambers of commerce, travel agents and passengers.



Princess Anne admiring the model of a Suffolk horse which was presented to her when she visited the Woodbridge Horse Show at the Suffolk showground, Ipswich, yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Hospital seeks doctors from the Continent

An attempt to overcome the acute shortage of doctors is being made in an unusual fashion by one enterprising hospital. To maintain services it has decided to advertise for English-speaking doctors in The Netherlands and Germany.

Although the money is there to employ them, the Coventry and Warwick Hospital - a trauma and orthopaedic hospital - has been reduced to employing 23 local GPs on a part-time basis, to keep services going.

Healthier school diet achieved

A campaign to improve the quality of school meals in the wake of a government survey which showed that more parents, teachers and catering staff, called for a more varied menu to cater for the many children from ethnic communities, to include vegetarian dishes, samosas and curries.

Family of five dies in fire

A family of five died and 18 people were left homeless yesterday when fire raged through a block of council maisonettes. The victims included two girls, aged five and three, and their brother aged three months.

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Unionist parties split over strategy and objectives for Ulster

The Unionist parties in Northern Ireland are preparing for talks with the Government deeply divided on strategy and on their ultimate objective for the future of the province.

Leading figures in both the Official Unionist and Democratic Unionist parties, along with some officials and government ministers, are pessimistic about the present effort to break the political deadlock.

Attempts are being made to arrange talks to establish a framework where proper negotiations about the future of the North can begin. But there are fears that these will end in failure leading the province to

a violent marching season. The Government is concerned that Mr James Molyneux and the Rev Ian Paisley, the Unionist party leaders, intend to be involved in the "talks about talks" believing that if they fail the politicians' already weakened authority will diminish still further.

The Unionist parties are divided over their ultimate aim. The Official Unionists are split between integration and devolution wings, with its leaders strongly backing integration. Although no Westminster Government has ever been prepared to offer full integration in the province where an estimated 36 per

cent are Roman Catholics, the idea is strongly supported by Mr Molyneux and his colleague Mr Enoch Powell.

Several OUP figures have been tempted by suggestions that a grand committee at Westminster would be set up along with some sort of assembly in the North. The grand committee would end the present system of legislating for the North which is carried out through an Order in Council followed by a 90 minute debate in the Commons during which no amendments are accepted.

The party is to make a detailed examination of the integration option which is welcomed by many because it avoids the much more controversial issue of any form of partnership administration with the Social Democratic and Labour parties. However, some supporters of devolution are supporting the present study into integration in the hope that the British Government will finally and publicly rule it out as a way forward and so force the party to confront the issue of reaching agreement with constitutional nationalism on some form of government for the North.

The devolutionists and leading figures in the Democratic Unionist party view the idea of a grand committee as little more than a sop, believing it leaves the North under the control of a Westminster Parliament that has already betrayed them by signing the Anglo Irish agreement. As one Democratic Unionist politician said: "Westminster did not give us integration in 1920 or in 1972 and it is obvious they will not do it again."

Irish back divorce plan, poll shows

An opinion poll in the Irish Republic has shown widespread support for the Government's plan to hold a referendum removing the constitutional ban on divorce.

The first poll since the proposals were announced discloses that 57 per cent of those questioned back the amendment with majority support in all four regions of the country.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, welcomed the widespread backing for the plan which will insert into the constitution a proposal allowing divorce on the basis of the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, but only after a couple have been separated for five years.

The poll shows that 36 per

cent are opposed to the proposal but only 7 per cent undecided. Published in yesterday's *Irish Times*, it shows that the highest support is in Dublin where the figure was 67 per cent and among the 18-34 age range and the middle classes.

Within the political parties, 66 per cent of Labour and 49 per cent of Fianna Fail, which is taking a neutral stance on the issue, support the proposals.

Legislation for the referendum is expected to be introduced into the Dail later this month and campaigning groups are getting organised.

Both sides have expressed hopes that the tone of the debate will not be divisive.



Coxswain Ron Cannon at the helm of the Ramsgate Enterprise, with two members of his crew. Photograph: Tim Bishop

Coxswain's bravery award

By Mark Dowd

The coxswain of the lifeboat Ramsgate Enterprise, Mr Ron Cannon, is to be awarded a silver medal for gallantry by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for helping to save seven people on board a French trawler.

Mr Cannon has been a crew member at Ramsgate for the last 22 years and coxswain for the last 10. He will receive the award from the Duke of Kent, president of the RNLI, on May 13.

Recalling last December's rescue, Mr Cannon said: "It was one of the most atrocious

nights I have been out in. There was a force 12 gale blowing. You can imagine it, on Boxing Day of all days at half past seven in the evening with everyone relaxing and then we were thrown into this."

The trawler had set off from Boulogne earlier in the day and, coming up against impossible conditions, drifted two miles off course into Sandwich Bay. It was then that the two-hour rescue operation was launched on the instruction of Captain Jeff Greaves, the assistant harbour master.

Mr Cannon, aged 40 and married with two children,

was one of seven crew on board the lifeboat. He explained that in normal circumstances a crew of five would be enough. On this occasion the hostility of the elements made the extra crew necessary.

When asked about his reaction to the award, he said he was accepting the medal on behalf of the whole team. "As far as I know," he said, "the last time anyone from the Ramsgate crew received a silver medal was in 1916."

Two yachts, carrying English holidaymakers, were taken to safety in Guernsey by Channel Island lifeboats yesterday.

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The biggest Conservative advantage in the West Derbyshire by-election is that nobody is sure what is happening.

If the electorate knew whether the Conservative candidate could best be beaten by voting for Labour or the Alliance then I think he would probably be defeated. But so long as there is uncertainty on this point he enjoys the benefit of a divided opposition and there is no obvious home for the tactical voter.

The confusion comes not only from the opinion polls, which up to now have put the Alliance and Labour candidates so close together, but also from the very nature of the constituency. It is like Brecon and Radnor, which proved to be such a nightmare for the pollsters. It covers a large area of beautiful countryside with a number of towns and many small villages, each with their own distinctive personality.

The Conservatives are inevitably on the defensive. To lose a seat where they had 60 per cent of the vote in 1983 would be a severe blow, even in a mid-term by-election.

The timing is difficult for them, but it might have been much worse. A week or fortnight ago the contest might have been dominated by the Libyan bombing. Now that issue is fading and anxiety over the nuclear catastrophe has not crystallized into a party political question.

The real challenge to the Conservatives comes on more mundane topics like schools, hospitals, bus services and pensions. Perhaps above all on education, which makes it all the more surprising that Mr Patrick McLoughlin ducked out of a joint meeting with the other candidates arranged by the National Union of Teachers on Saturday.

His replacement, Mrs Edwina Currie, Sir Keith Joseph's Parliamentary Private Secretary, gave a spirited performance before a hostile audience. But she could never overcome the stigma of being the stand-in for a man who could and should have been there.

I put the blame not upon Mr McLoughlin himself, but upon the party managers. This is not the first time that they have been over protective of the Conservative candidate in recent by-elections.

Mr McLoughlin is not the most persuasive campaigner I have heard on the doorstep, but he is pleasant and vigorous and would surely have done more to further his cause by his presence than by his absence. If a party seems to

lack confidence in its own candidate, how can it expect the electorate to have more?

The party with the most to gain is the Alliance. It desperately needs a victory to erase the memory of Fulham. So perhaps it is appropriate that the Liberal, Mr Christopher Walsley, should be the bounciest of the candidates. I have rarely seen a politician take more evident enjoyment in canvassing, as he swoops heartily on any unsuspecting voter.

The Labour approach may in some respects be more constructive. Mr Bill Moore takes pleasure in patiently explaining policy, especially in the social field.

On Sunday afternoon, however, a concert was given in support of Labour by Billy Bragg, the rock singer. As a means of involving young people in politics it seemed to me quite effective; the concert was followed by a serious question-and-answer session.

But there was an ugly strain of anti-Americanism running through his comments during the concert, going beyond disapproval of a government to contempt for a people. If the same remarks had been made of blacks or Russians there would have been a justified shudder of horror throughout the hall.

Mr Moore himself was not guilty of such conduct, and I am not suggesting that it will lose votes for Labour, but it does disfigure a campaign.

Mr Moore stands distinctly to the left of official Labour policy on defence. He speaks favourably of getting rid of all American bases, conventional as well as nuclear, and is equivocal about NATO. But I suspect what will matter more in West Derbyshire will be the notably friendly atmosphere that generally characterizes the Labour campaign.

None the less, the Conservative must remain the favourite so long as he continues to enjoy the luxury of such an evenly divided opposition.

All change on the buses:2

Sharp cuts feared in the costlier services

Preliminary analysis by Britain's biggest bus operator, National Bus, suggests that, without subsidy, deregulation later this year will lead to sharp cuts in rural, weekend and off-peak services, Michael Baily, Transport Editor, writes. Local authorities are seeing how far they can support services that would otherwise disappear.

An early indication of what can be expected after deregulation comes from National Bus, soon to be broken up and privatized as part of a drive by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, for more competition and efficiency.

National Bus, with every other established operator, was invited to register services it wished to operate without subsidy from October. The changes are shown in the following table.

Without subsidy, National Bus will operate a modestly reduced network, but there will be a bigger reduction in conventional bus services and a very big increase in minibuses. The decline will be much greater in rural areas and at off-peak times, with over half of Sunday services cut.

To say the surplus services will disappear is not correct, because the next stage of the deregulatory process, now taking place, is for local authori-

ties to assess what services are needed beyond the commercial base network, and to put such subsidized services out to tender.

The outcome will depend on several factors: above all how much money local authorities are prepared to put into keeping loss-making bus services going and how much cheaper subsidies will become as a result of competitive tenders.

Mr Ridley expects bus costs to fall by up to 40 per cent as a result of competition, and indeed there are indications that busmen are prepared to take smaller wage rises and cut

National Bus Registered Services

Total bus mileage	-17%
Conventional mileage	-30%
Minibus mileage	+237%
Urban mileage	-8.5%
Rural mileage	-35.4%
Daytime weekday	-8.8%
Early morning	-35%
Evening mileage	-35%
Sunday mileage	-52%

out restrictive practices in the brave new world confronting them.

Even if costs were to fall by that amount, the effect will be balanced on loss-making routes by the disappearance of internal cross-subsidies practised by bus companies since the 1930s.

Tomorrow: Age of the minibus

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Socialists face uphill struggle to win the run-off in Austria

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

The failure of either Dr Kurt Waldheim or his rival, the Socialist, Dr Kurt Steyer, to win the necessary 50 per cent of the votes in Sunday's Austrian presidential election and so avoid a second run-off ballot will give both candidates' campaign managers an anxious few weeks. The run-off is likely to be held on June 8.

Although the Socialists can breathe a sigh of relief that Dr Waldheim failed to be elected, the narrow margin of 16,746 votes must have induced shivers in many of their senior politicians.

In particular, the lamentable performance of Dr Steyer in several traditionally Socialist strongholds in working-class districts of Vienna and Styria from and steel towns has emphasized how colourless his campaign has been. Dr Steyer will have to work hard to recover these votes and those who would like to see him as the next President of Austria are desperately hoping that his campaign manager will sharpen his rather lacklustre image.

Israel weighs case against Waldheim

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A legal analysis of all the accusations against Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian presidential candidate, is to be made by the Israeli Justice Ministry on the orders of Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister.

If this proves that the former United Nations Secretary-General "served in the Nazi Army and acted against partisans or Jews, we shall draw from this all the appropriate conclusions," Mr Peres said on television.

Reacting to the results of the first round of the Austrian elections, which gave Dr Waldheim 49.64 per cent of the vote, Mr Moshe Arens, the acting Foreign Minister, said the outcome was "shocking". He went on: "Should it turn out that Austria is to be

ing that they will profit from the votes for Frau Freda Meissner-Blau, the independent candidate who polled an impressive 5.5 per cent. Although not an official "Green" candidate, she is a staunch anti-nuclearist and in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, she captured the "Green" vote in Austria's

westernmost provinces. She is not eligible for the run-off. The Socialist Chancellor, Dr Fred Sinowatz's lack of direction in energy policy has long infuriated environmentalists. But those who voted for Frau Meissner-Blau are most likely, if not wooed by Dr Waldheim over the next few weeks, to "vote White" as it is called here and abstain.

Dr Otto Sornig, the right-wing nationalist candidate's few supporters will most likely rally to Dr Waldheim and so theoretically ensure his victory on June 8. Even without any votes from the Scrinzi or Meissner-Blau supporters, Dr Waldheim has a 6 per cent lead over his rival.

None the less, the conservative People's Party, which is supporting Dr Waldheim, cannot relish the prospect of five more weeks of campaigning. Its leader, Dr Alois Mock, has called for the run-off to be held two weeks earlier on May 25.

Dr Herbert Steinmauer, Dr Waldheim's campaign manager, told *The Times* that the next few weeks would see Dr Waldheim visiting those areas where his support had proved to be less solid than imagined although he would also visit parts of Austria where the vote for him had been more favourable than expected.

Supporters of both candidates claimed yesterday that the allegations of the World Jewish Congress accusing Dr Waldheim of being involved with Nazi atrocities, had had the opposite effect to that intended and that Dr Waldheim had profited from the adverse publicity.

Israel, however, needs good relations with Austria, which acts as a clearing house for Jews who have been granted exit visas by the Soviet Union.

Paraguay silences opposition radio

From A Correspondent, Buenos Aires

An attack on an independent radio station in Asuncion by a group of armed men at the weekend was seen as an indication that President Stroessner's regime intended to use paramilitary forces to silence Paraguay's vocal opposition.

The attack on Radio Nanduti took place only hours after Latin America's oldest surviving dictatorship celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of its seizing power. It signalled that General Stroessner's supporters will use force to defend the regime.

For the past three weeks, the country has witnessed its first demonstrations and strikes in more than three decades. Clashes with security forces have left at least 50 people wounded and an unknown number of people in prison.

Radio Nanduti, which has become the voice of an increasingly open opposition, was attacked early on Sunday by five masked men who took away parts essential for transmission. Last week, the station was partly destroyed by about 100 government supporters.

The mounting opposition has raised the question whether General Stroessner, aged 73, can hold on to power. Speaking from exile in Argentina, Señor Domingo Laino, leader of the opposition Liberal Radical Authentic Party, whose decision to hold a banned political meet-

ing last month sparked the wave of protests, said that for the first time there was talk of real change.

He attributed Paraguay's crisis to a number of factors. "On the one hand," he said, "there is the changed attitude of the United States, seen in the ambassador's frequent meetings with members of the opposition."

"On the other, there is the democratic process in Argentina and Brazil. But even more important is the effect of the economic crisis."

Another key factor contributing to the upsurge of opposition was the Roman Catholic Church's more open support for striking workers and protesters, he said.

On April 23 the Church published a statement calling for a "broad national dialogue" that would include all sectors.

The Church's Episcopal Conference justified its stand by pointing to "increasing levels of conflict" and "growing social disunity in Paraguay."

The protests, which have occurred almost daily, reached their peak on May Day.

Workers belonging to the Inter-union Workers' Movement were attacked by troops wielding electric sticks, truncheons, waterhoses, and canisters of tear gas, after attending a Mass celebrated by Mgr Melando Medina.

Four killed as Sikhs avenge raid on temple

Delhi (Reuters) - Sikh extremists in Punjab yesterday shot dead four people and wounded four others in the latest reprisals for a police raid on their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Authorities enforced a curfew on the town of Tarn Taran after angry Hindus threw stones at police and smashed hospital windows in protest against the attacks by three gangs of gunmen in crowded market places.

The Press Trust of India said seven people died on Sunday. The shootings took the toll to 22 dead in the five days since police entered the Golden Temple, posing a fresh challenge for Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the Punjab Chief Minister, who is struggling to prevent the collapse of his moderate Sikh Government.

Leading article, page 17.

Turks braced for birth of new party

Ankara - Turkey's Parliament is braced for fresh upheavals from the formation of a new right-wing party to replace the ill-starred Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP), which dissolved itself at the weekend (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

A special congress approved the decision by the executive last month to merge with a new party, to be called New Democracy or Powerful Turkey, and which is expected to be formed by Mr Mehmet Yazar, an industrialist.

The MDP's dissolution leaves the ruling Motherland Party the only survivor of Turkey's post-coup order. The number of independents in the legislature has risen to 93, and it is expected that the new party, the Motherland Party and the extra-parliamentary True Path party will be competing to attract them to their ranks.



Waiting in hope and despair (from left): Mrs Nudel, Dr Ratshinskaya, the Bogomolyns and Mr Magarik.

No way out for wretched 'refuseniks'

By Caroline Moorehead

No one has any precise idea of just how many "refuseniks" - people applying to leave the Soviet Union for Israel and being "refused" an exit visa - are being held in prison.

No one even knows how many wish to leave the country. The figure of 300,000 is quoted by groups campaigning on their behalf, with a quarter of a million already gone. Many babies are now being born "in refusal".

But what is clear is that the release of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, the human rights campaigner, did not produce the such hoped for mass exodus. On the contrary, the numbers of exit visas granted by the Soviet authorities have been declining sharply since 1981.

In 1979 about 51,300 Soviet

Jews were allowed to emigrate; in 1985 only 1,140 left. By March this year, the trickle was down to 47.

Imprisonment, on different charges, is randomly handed out. At least 30 refuseniks are

In 1983, after his father and sister were allowed to emigrate to Israel, he and his wife, Natalia, applied for exit visas. Seven weeks ago, Mr Magarik was arrested at Tbilisi airport as he was on his way back to Moscow with a friend. Officials searched his bags and produced a cigarette box allegedly containing drugs.

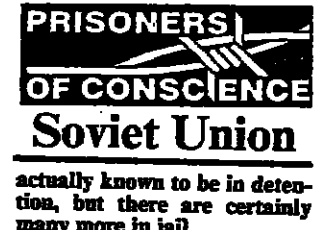
He said he had never seen the box before but is now in Tbilisi prison on charges of "possessing drugs without intention of distributing them". No trial date has been set.

For others, there is a more muted form of perpetual restriction on movement. Mrs Ida Nudel has been waiting to emigrate for 15 years. She is a 55-year-old economist and her only relative is a sister already in Israel. She served a four-year sentence of internal exile

in 1978 for "malicious hooliganism".

Even so, her wait is not remarkable. Veniamin and Tanya Bogomolny, respectively a physiotherapist and an interpreter, first applied to join his family in Israel more than 20 years ago. Permission was denied on the ground that he was a "security risk" because he had once done military service. His wife has just had a mastectomy.

Attention is now on Dr Irina Ratshinskaya, a 32-year-old physicist and poet, first arrested in December 1981 for taking part in a demonstration at Moscow's Pushkin Square in support of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the human rights campaigner exiled to Gorky. She and her husband, Igor Gerashchenko, have been trying to emigrate since 1979.



Turkish quake leaves 15 dead

From Rasit Gurdilek Ankara

At least 15 people were killed and nearly 100 injured when an earthquake measuring 5.8 on the Richter scale hit Turkey's south-eastern provinces early yesterday.

The tremor lasted 10 seconds and devastated many houses in the towns of Golbasi and Doganbeyli and surrounding villages. At least two other tremors were reported.

The Surgu dam near Malatya withstood the impact, although cracks on the structure were deemed serious enough for the evacuation of villages near by.

Army helicopters assisted in the rescue work. The Turkish Red Crescent said 2,000 tents had been sent to the area.

GOLDEN, Colorado: Mexico City was shaken by a moderate earthquake measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale on Sunday night, the US Geological Survey reported yesterday (Reuters reports).

It was centred on the Pacific coast about 250 miles south-west of the city. Last Wednesday an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the scale hit the same area but caused little damage.

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COMMENTARY

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LPC

Marconi, Marie Curie, Gustav Dalén, Henry Ford. Who's the odd one out?

Grazie, Signor Marconi for your radio.
 Merci, Madame Curie for radium.
 Thanks, Henry Ford for your motors. Tack,
 Dr. Gustav Dalén for the Aga cooker.

No, Dr. Dalén is not the odd one out. Yes, he is the only Swede.

He was also, like Guglielmo Marconi and Marie Curie, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist.

You've probably never heard of him, so who was Gustav Dalén? He is the man to whom thousands of seamen owe their lives; because he invented a thing called Dalén's Sun Valve that turns a lightship's lights on by night and puts them out by day, automatically. That's why they gave him the Nobel Prize.

He was the scientist so dedicated to his work that he was blinded in an explosion during one of his experiments, yet he still went on later to complete the experiment.

He was also the man who invented the only cooker in the world that roasts, bakes, boils, stews, steams, simmers, fries, braises, grills, casseroles and toasts, yes toasts (bet you thought an Aga couldn't, didn't you?) perfectly.

More than that, though, what Dr. Dalén did in 1922 was to reinvent the cooker.

He simply couldn't find a cooker in existence to satisfy his exacting scientific standards.

So combining his knowledge of combustion, metallurgy and nutrition with kitchen common sense, he invented the Aga.

Despite the advent of microwaves and fan ovens, there is still nothing in the world that cooks food better than an Aga.

Remembering what a pain it is waiting for the oven to heat up, Gustav Dalén made sure you never have to do that with his Aga. It's ready anytime.

Then, pondering the inscrutable riddle of the boiling-over pan, he came up with a simmering plate big enough to hold three saucepans that won't let them boil over. Ever.

The boiling plate, though, boils a pint of water faster than an electric kettle. It holds three saucepans, too.

More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that our Dr. Dalén just might have been psychic.

Well, can you think of any other cooker that runs throughout the day on cheap rate overnight electricity? Believe us, there isn't one.

To Gustav Dalén, making a cooker run on the principle of stored heat was just the most efficient way to make it. It still is.

But how was he to know the Central Electricity Generating Board would come up with 'night storage' if he wasn't psychic?

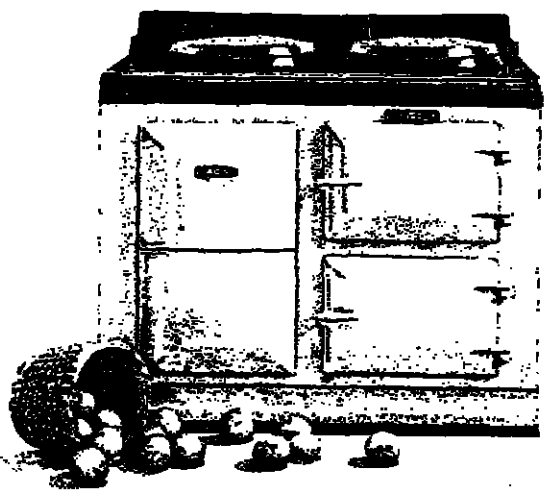
Anyway, since you can now buy an electric Aga (as well as one that runs on natural gas, LPG, oil or solid fuel), it's the only cooker in the world that can run on nothing but off-peak electricity.

Impressed? We thought you might be. If you'd like to see a live Aga, any of our distributors can show you one. Or you can write to us at Aga, Freepost, Ketley, Telford TF1 3BR and we'll tell you all about them.

Oh yes, who is the odd one out? It's Henry Ford. You know him. He's odd because he was no scientist. He was just clever enough to sell cars by the million, saying: "Any colour you like so long as it's black."

Well, you can buy an Aga in green, blue, red, brown, cream, white or even gloriously black vitreous enamel.

Psychic or not, the only really odd thing about Gustav Dalén is that his name wasn't Gustav Aga.



AGA
 IT'S A WAY OF LIFE.

Thatcher wins the day on terror

From David Watts, Tokyo

The declaration on terrorism at the Tokyo summit drew together opinion as varied as the leaders themselves, but there was little doubt about which countries had pushed the debate to a successful conclusion: Britain and the United States.

To listen to the Americans, it was Mrs Margaret Thatcher who "carried the ball". She certainly had a keen interest in having the summit accept a set of non-military measures to muffle criticism at home of the use of British bases for the American raid on Libya.

When the "sherpas", the officials who prepare position papers for their leaders' ap-



proval, finished their work at 4 am yesterday they had produced a document which suited neither Mrs Thatcher nor President Reagan. They were dispatched to come up with stronger language.

"Both Mrs Thatcher and the President were strong on that," Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State said, dismissing the idea that the Prime Minister had been an American stooge who was not given full support.

Britain "mobilized collective courage", Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said.

The British particularly influenced the wording on limiting diplomatic missions, denying entry to people already excluded from other summit states and improving extradition procedures.

Though the result was not



Mrs Margaret Thatcher admiring a bonsai tree at the Akasaka Palace yesterday. Behind her is the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney.

Deadline for withdrawal of US oil companies in Libya are to pull out by June 30, Reagan Administration sources said yesterday (Reuter reports). Earlier Mr Shultz told journalists at the summit that the

companies would be pulling out very soon. He said the US was working on ways to compensate them for giving up their assets in Libya.

Joint statements on terrorism and Chernobyl

Firm proposals to counter violence

On fighting terrorism
 1. We, the heads of state or government of seven major democracies and the representatives of the European Community, assembled here in Tokyo, strongly reaffirm our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, of its accomplices and of those, including governments, who sponsor or support it. We abhor the increase in the level of such terrorism since our last meeting, and in particular its blatant and cynical use as an instrument of government policy. Terrorism has no justification. It spreads only by use of contemptible means, ignoring the values of human life, freedom and dignity. It must be fought relentlessly and without compromise.

2. Recognizing that the continuing fight against terrorism is a task which the international community as a whole has to undertake, we pledge ourselves to make maximum efforts to fight against that scourge. Terrorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining

national measures with international co-operation. Therefore, we urge all like-minded nations to collaborate with us, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, drawing on their expertise to improve and extend counter-measures against terrorism and those who sponsor or support it.

3. We, the Heads of State or Government, agree to intensify the exchange of information in relevant fora on threats and potential threats emanating from terrorist activities and those who sponsor or support them, and on ways to prevent them.

4. We specify the following as measures open to any party most concerned to deny to international terrorists that opportunity and the means to carry out their aims, and to identify and deter those who perpetrate such terrorism. We have decided to apply these measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions in

Looking forward to a better future

1. We, the heads of state or government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community, with roots deep in the civilizations of Europe and Asia, have seized the opportunity of our meeting at Tokyo to raise our sights not just to the rest of this century but into the next as well. We face the future with confidence and determination; sharing common principles and objectives and mindful of our strengths.

2. Our shared principles and objectives, reaffirmed at past summits, are bearing fruit. Nations surrounding the Pacific are thriving dynamically through free exchange, building on their rich and varied heritages. The countries of Western Europe, the Community members in particular, are flourishing by raising their co-operation to new levels. The countries of North America, enriched by European and Asian cultures alike, are firm in their commitment to the realization in freedom of human potential. Throughout the world we see the powerful appeal of democracy and growing recognition that personal initiative, individual creativity and social justice are main sources of progress.

World pact sought on nuclear power control

On the Chernobyl disaster
 1. We, the heads of state or government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community, have discussed the implications of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We express our deep sympathy for those affected. We remain ready to extend assistance, in particular medical and technical, as and when requested.

2. Nuclear power is, and properly managed will continue to be, an increasingly widely used source of energy. For each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufac-



The French Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac (left), conferring with President Mitterrand.

ture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. Each of our countries accepts that responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information, as our and other countries have requested.

3. We note with satisfaction the Soviet Union's willingness to undertake discussions this week with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We expect that these discussions

Shared principles

More than ever we have all to join our energies in the search for a safer and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world. We believe that close partnership of Japan, North America and Europe will make a significant contribution towards this end.

3. We reaffirm our common dedication to preserving and strengthening peace, and as part of that effort, to building a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West. Each of us is ready to engage in co-operation in fields of common interest. Within existing alliances, each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defence that can protect freedom and deter aggression, while not threatening the security of others. We know that peace cannot be safeguarded by military strength alone. Each of us is committed to addressing East-West differences

Briton helps save boy from crocodile

Harare - A British tourist was recovering in hospital here yesterday with a badly injured arm after jumping on the back of a crocodile to save the life of a young South African tourist (A Correspondent writes).

The confrontation between the crocodile and eight tourists who were nearing the end of a canoeing safari on the Zambezi river began when the canoeists were wading through shallow water.

The crocodile scooped up Jeremy Lloyd, aged 13, a Johannesburg schoolboy. Two Britons, Mr Alex Shaw, aged 19, and Mr Rupert Novis, aged 18, tried to free him.

Mr Shaw jumped on the reptile's back, and it in turn grabbed him by the arm, releasing Jeremy.

Minsk shrugs off danger of radioactive cloud

Moscow
 Although Soviet kindergartens have been ordered to keep their windows shut and pupils are forbidden to play outside, life in Minsk, the Belorussian capital, remains unaffected by the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, 200 miles to the south-east, and so specific health warnings have been issued to the 1.25 million inhabitants.

This was disclosed to The Times yesterday by a Soviet visitor who returned to Moscow after a four-day visit and immediately washed all his clothes as a precaution against possible radiation.

He said most residents were convinced they faced no particular danger.

Because of the city's location in the direct path of the large radioactive cloud released from the fire at Chernobyl, it is regarded by

Western experts to have been badly hit by fall-out, and the population to be in urgent need of instructions on such matters as not drinking milk.

As a result of the risks, 27 British students studying there were evacuated last week and all were later found to be suffering from considerably emergency assistance. Moving forward from the relevant IAEA guidelines, we urge the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents. This should be done with the least possible delay.

Cancer threat
 Stockholm (Reuter) - As many as 8,000 Europeans could develop cancer because of radiation exposure from the Chernobyl disaster, Mr Gunnar Bengtsson, head of Sweden's Radiological Protection Institute, said yesterday.

Higher than normal radiation levels when checked by a British medical expert.

Yesterday the Soviet visitor said many of the residents of the city - which counts food processing among its main industries - were infuriated by Western reports of what they regarded as exaggerated dangers said to be posed to them by radioactivity.

They were also scornful of the Soviet minority who voiced any great alarm. There was also reported to be an element of fatalism, especially among older people.

"I think that they realized that whatever had happened, there was very little that they could do about it without leaving the area," the visitor said.

"They have no access to any alternative food supply other than that in the local shops and markets." He said there were signs that local health authorities were working at full stretch, but no obvious indication of any precautionary measures being taken behind the scenes.

Many people had complained of stomach pains after the explosion and tea that was made appeared to be an odd colour, but he said there was no way of knowing if these events were linked in any way with the disaster.

The lack of precautions being taken in Minsk and other centres in a 300-mile radius of Chernobyl said by Swedish experts to be most at risk of long-term contamination, has caused mounting concern at Western embassies in Moscow worried about the effects on food supplies to the 3,500-strong foreign community living in the capital.

Although Western checks have not found dangerous levels of radiation in food and water, there are fears they could soon rise if the authorities do not take strict measures to restrict produce from the badly-hit zones.

Few Western diplomats are confident this will be done.

Leaders review Botha appeal

Tokyo (Reuter) - President Botha of South Africa appealed to the summit to recognize achievements his country had made in dismantling apartheid, British officials said yesterday.

They said the summit nations were still considering what response to make to the South African request, which came in separate letters to each country.

The officials said any reply would be balanced, mentioning the need to dismantle apartheid completely.

They added that it was uncertain whether the matter would be taken up in a separate statement at the end of the summit, or merely mentioned by Mr Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, in his summing up today.

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia's Prime Minister yesterday accused the rich North of not consulting the South over decisions taken at the summit this week (Reuter reports).

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed told a meeting of Third World statesmen: "Their deliberations and decisions, whether these relate to the debt problem, interest rates, protectionism, exchange rates or to global liquidity, will all have far-reaching impact on the global economy, and yet we in the South whose lives will be crucially affected by the decisions of this summit will have absolutely no say in their deliberations."

Death penalty prisoners' hopes dashed

Washington - The US Supreme Court yesterday dashed the hopes of hundreds of prisoners awaiting execution when it ruled that people opposed to the death penalty could be barred from juries trying capital cases (Michael Binyon writes).

By a vote of 6-3, the court upheld the contention of the state of Arkansas that it was proper to exclude opponents of the death penalty from juries asked to decide guilt or innocence in capital cases because such opponents would always refuse to convict, no matter how overwhelming the evidence of guilt.

Yesterday's decision reverses a Federal Appeals Court ruling that the exclusion of all potential jurors

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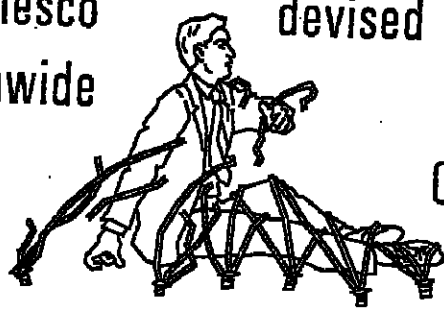
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US ships military aid to lure Contras into ditching rebel leader

From Martha Honey, San José

Despite a congressional ban on sending military supplies to the Nicaraguan Contras, sources in Costa Rica and in Miami say the United States has recently sent five shipments of arms, ammunition and equipment to military commanders from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) fighting in southern Nicaragua.

An Arde leader, who asked to remain anonymous, said the shipments of badly needed supplies are intended as "bait" to lure the commanders into a new Contra alliance excluding Arde's controversial military chief Señor Eden Pastora.

The Arde official said that



Señor Eden Pastora: facing a CIA-inspired rift.

within the last 30 days supplies from the Central Intelligence Agency were dropped by air into rebel camps on four occasions and ammunition was also sent by ship. Sources in Miami and Washington confirmed that the Costa Rican-based Contras have recently received new US supplies.

These sources said Señor Pastora was not told about the shipments. Contra sources also said that five of Señor Pastora's seven commanders are holding clandestine talks outside San José with persons said to work for the CIA. The commanders were being promised more military supplies if they openly broke with Señor Pastora and formed an alliance with the US-backed guerrillas from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

In recent weeks several Cuban Americans said to work for the CIA have contacted Señor Pastora's commanders inside Nicaragua urging them to join with the FDN.

These manoeuvres are causing a deep rift within Señor Pastora's organization. Arde sources say three top political leaders have also quickly broken away from him.

"We're involved in a war, but its not with Managua, it's with Washington," said a Pastora loyalist.

Aides to the Arde leader say he fears his life might be in danger. Señor Pastora narrowly survived a press conference bombing two years ago which evidence indicates was engineered by the CIA.

He has publicly resisted CIA attempts to direct his organization and has refused to form an alliance with the FDN because its leadership includes former Nicaraguan national guardsmen. As a result the US cut off funds to Señor Pastora two years ago and Arde has not received any of the \$27 million in "humanitarian" aid authorized last year by Congress.

Despite this Arde's charismatic leader has managed to keep the loyalty of an estimated 3,000 guerrillas.

But Arde troops have suffered from grave shortages of arms, ammunition, uniforms and food. In January most commanders and several political leaders sent Señor Pastora a letter urging him to open alliance talks with the FDN in an attempt to secure US aid.

Señor Pastora consented, but the talks fell apart.



Police fire tear gas into Dhaka University to disperse students supporting Begum Khaleda Zia's Nationalist Party.

Where feudal loyalty still holds sway

From Our Own Correspondent, Karatiya, Tangail District, Bangladesh

Out in the silty countryside of Bangladesh, politics looks very different from the way it does in the metropolis.

After rocking and lurching along a muddy trail in his Jeep, saluting and being greeted by villagers, the candidate stands in the shade of a corrugated iron porch at a primary school and addresses 120 farmers and their awed offspring. "Some of you think I am still your zamindar, your landlord," he says. "Just remember then that tenants owe their landlords a duty and be sure that I shall remember the

responsibility a landlord owes to his tenants."

Maulvi Morshed Ali Khan Panni, known to his men as Tipu Sahib and to his friends as Tipu Bhai (bhai means brother), is an elegant cosmopolitan figure, in a polo shirt and corduroy jeans.

He has not been a landlord since such arrangements were abolished by a reforming independent government. He has not been a zamindar — which in this part of British India meant a licensed tax-payer — since the zamindari system was abolished in the 1950s.

But the countryside is a conservative place and old habits die hard. As he is greeted by the farmers they gartan him with 10 taka (20p) notes and touch his feet, symbolically scattering the dust on their heads. Zamindars must be greeted with money and respect.

The last time there was a parliamentary election in 1979, Tipu Panni was elected by such a large majority that all his competitors lost their deposits. He does not expect such a grand win this time, for he is up against the national

leader of one of the smaller parties in the opposition coalition led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed. But he expects to win, and the fact that he is standing in the interest of the Jatiya party, formed to give democratic credentials to the government of Lieutenant-General Ershad, seems to be of considerably less importance than his own lineage.

Mr Panni's father stood for election here in a celebrated by-election and lost by 100 votes. He was consoling with an ambassadorship, however, and a villager remembers, saying: "We didn't vote for your father and he got angry and went to live abroad. You can be sure we won't let you down."

Down the road towards Dhaka at a busy crossroads in a neighbouring constituency the candidate of the Awami League, Sheikh Hasina's party, disagrees with almost everything Mr Panni has said. Perspiring profusely but unwilling to discard his black sleeveless jacket because this was how Sheikh Mujib used to dress — "and it helps identify me as the Awami League candidate" — Mr A.K.M. Muzamilla insists that the villagers "are not willing to be ruled by the junta".

The Awami League will offer agricultural subsidies to the farmers and controlled prices for food and other commodities to the industrial labourers.

"We can afford it," he insists, "if we can grow three extra mammals of rice per acre we shall not need to import any foodgrains."

Mr Panni makes no such promises. "I just tell them I will do my best," he says.

Ershad silences rival on poll eve

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

President Ershad of Bangladesh, who is proposing to hold a parliamentary election tomorrow, yesterday put under house arrest one of his principal opponents, Begum Khaleda Zia, widow of former President Zia ur-Rahman.

Begum Zia, who now leads her husband's party, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, has been resolutely opposing the holding of elections under martial law. She planned to stage a rally yesterday outside the main mosque in Dhaka.

But she was prevented from leaving her house in the morning to consult party leaders and soon after military police told her she was under arrest and not allowed to go out.

The leader of the other opposition group of parties, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, who is contesting the elections, held a last rally of her own, with a procession which she led out from the home of her father, the assassinated first Prime Minister of the country, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Sheikh Hasina's party, the Awami League, is angry with General Ershad for allegedly breaking promises. The President said he would remain neutral and not campaign for individual candidates. But he has been campaigning up and down the country urging support for candidates of the party which was formed at the end of last year as a vehicle for the democratic aspirations of his supporters, the Jatiya party.

The Awami League yesterday asked the election commissioner to take proceedings against the President.

Two members of a British parliamentary delegation, Mr Brandon Bravo and Lord Ennals, have arrived here at the request of a pressure group, the People's Commission for Free Elections. The commission is in fact an arm of the Awami League.

There has been no diminution in violence. For people died as a result of electoral excitement. One blew himself up with a bomb he was making in the port town of Khulna. A second was stabbed in the same town in a fight between supporters of the Awami League and the Jatiya party. Two others died in a similar battle in Chittagong.

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Now, The Waterloo Museum at Waterloo will issue a uniquely handsome chess set in the great tradition of portrait sculpture.

It will be known as 'The Battle of Waterloo Chess Set'. It represents a fascinating tribute to the heroes of both sides in the fierce battle that many consider the most decisive ever fought. And it is a work all the more intriguing because the playing pieces include richly detailed three dimensional portraits of the great warriors of the two opposing armies. Among them, the Emperor Napoleon in characteristic pose, with one hand tucked inside his waistcoat. The Duke of Wellington, holding the field telescope that helped make him such a brilliant battle tactician. Lieutenant General Count Fajol, dashing commander of the French 1st Corps of Cavalry Reserve. And Lord Uxbridge, who led the heroic charge of the Allied Cavalry.

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Lieutenant-General Count Fajol KNIGHT

The Duke of Wellington KING

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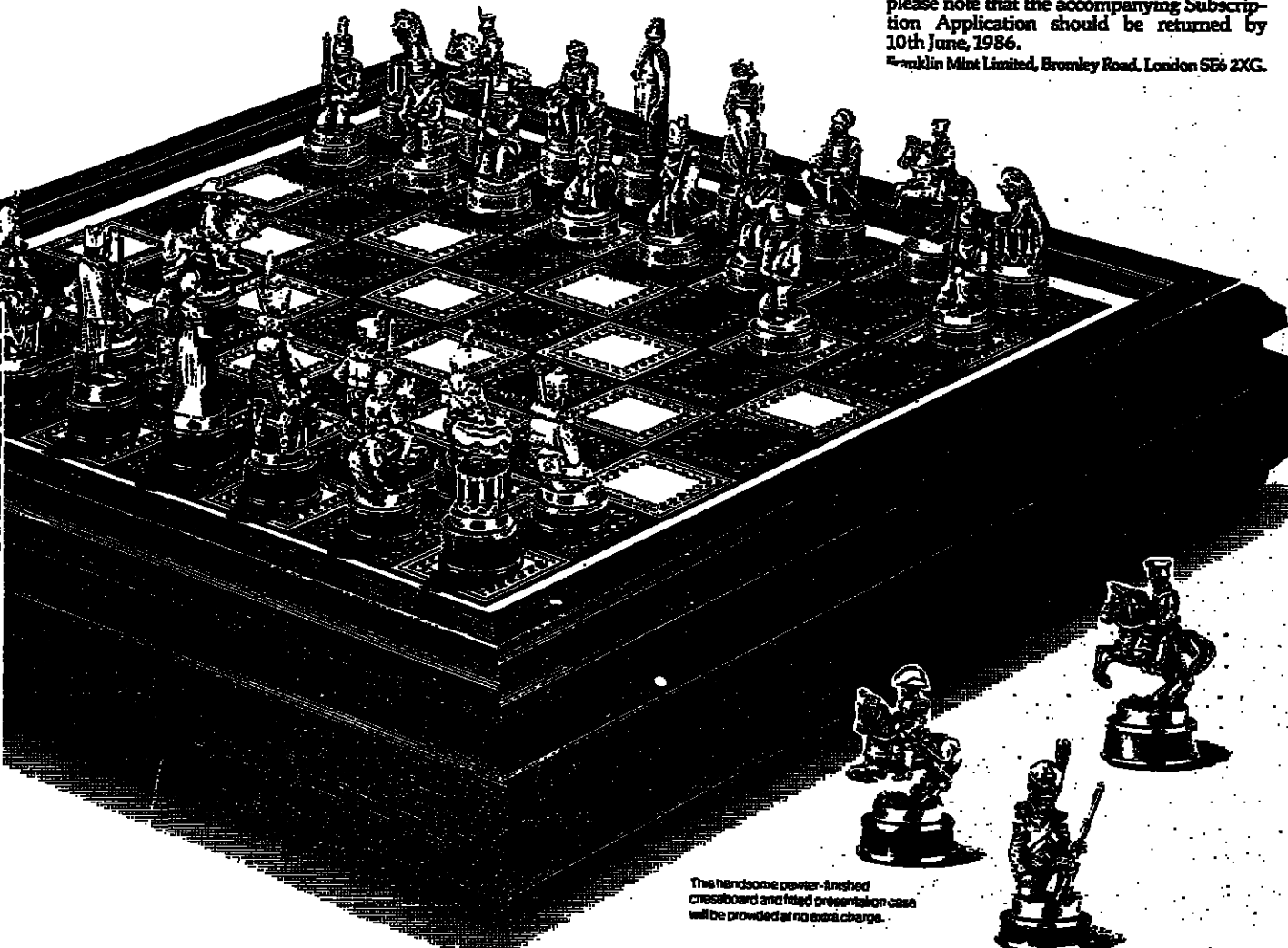
The scrupulous historical authenticity of each portrait sculpture is assured, for each piece has been created for The Waterloo Museum by Philip J. Haythornthwaite, who is one of the foremost living authorities on nineteenth century military history, author of many books on military uniforms, and an artist of distinction.

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Mint, is exceptionally rich in detail. Indeed, every nuance of facial expression, uniform and weaponry — right down to the buttons, braiding, sabres and muskets — is depicted with uncompromising accuracy. And each authentic, detailed, pewter figure is set upon a solid brass pedestal base embellished with a circular band of richly coloured enamel — blue for the French, scarlet for the Allies.

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Subscription application form for The Waterloo Museum Chess Set, including fields for name, address, and payment details.

Tide turns against Australian judge

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Mr Justice Lionel Murphy, the Australian High Court judge acquitted of attempting to pervert the course of justice, last night agreed to delay his return to the bench while he answered further allegations of misconduct.

But at the end of a day of intense lobbying in Canberra involving his fellow High Court judges, and amid growing national disquiet over the case, Australia's third-highest judge refused to resign.

The determination shown by Mr Justice Murphy to take his place once more in the High Court today had threatened a political and possibly constitutional crisis, with the federal Opposition threatening to seek a judicial inquiry into his conduct.

After being persuaded to stand down in October 1984, the judge was convicted at his

first trial last year of attempting to influence criminal proceedings against a personal friend, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

He was acquitted at a retrial last week, but it emerged soon afterwards that a policeman had made further allegations against the judge.

While Mr Justice Murphy has had the backing in the past of such key Labor Party figures as Mr Neville Wran, the New South Wales Premier, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, the tide has been turning against him in recent days.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, has had meetings on the issue with Mr John Howard, the Liberal leader, Sir Ninian Stephen, the Governor-General, and members of the High Court.

Paris spy trial opens

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

One of the few spy cases involving China came to court here yesterday, when a French diplomat, Bernard Bourisicot, was charged with passing information to a foreign power.

It is a spy story stranger than fiction. M Bourisicot was posted to Peking in the 1960s as a junior diplomat. There he fell under the spell of Shi Pei Pei, a singer and dancer with the Peking Opera, who acted both

male and female roles, but the young diplomat believed she was a woman.

Caught up in a web of blackmail, he is accused of having passed on copies of non-confidential documents.

He was arrested in France in 1983. His supposed girlfriend, who had come to Paris, was also arrested. Medical tests proved that she was a man.

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Afghanistan under new management

Rebel defeat is top priority

Islamabad (Reuters) — The new leader of Afghanistan, Major-General Najibullah, promised to use his wide experience as security chief to boost the armed forces fighting Muslim rebels, Radio Kabul reported.

Dr Najibullah told the Communist Party Central Committee yesterday that he wanted to step up the struggle against the guerrillas to put an end to the bloodshed.

The party chose the former head of the feared Khad secret police to replace President Karmal, who resigned as general secretary, citing ill health, international problems and "an accurate assessment of my possibilities".

Mr Karmal, aged 57, remains President. He thanked Moscow for its "selfless and all-around international assistance to our suffering people". The Kremlin installed him in power in 1979 when it first sent in troops to topple former President Hafizullah Amin and fight the growing Muslim insurgency.

Dr Najibullah, aged 39, who praised the Soviet Union as a great and peace-loving ally, said the first duties of the party and state were "strengthening the armed forces, improving their fighting ability, intensifying the struggle against the rebels, stopping the bloodshed and establishing peace and tranquillity".

Karmal demise engineered

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Sunday's change in the Afghan Communist Party leadership was, according to diplomats here, engineered by the Kremlin to increase its control over Kabul and to facilitate its uphill battle to establish a regime there which could survive without massive military support.

The demise of President Babrak Karmal, the former party chief, was clearly signalled earlier this year when Mr Gorbachev summoned him by refusing to meet him during the Soviet Communist Party's showpiece 27th congress.

Western analysts were quick to spot the signs of growing disfavour and predicted that Mr Gorbachev would soon be looking for a younger man. The Soviet decision to let President Karmal, aged 57, retain the presidency while depriving him of his party base, was seen as a way of achieving continuity and of lessening the chances of factional feuds within the ruling party.

Diplomats here said the timing of the switch, on the eve of the Geneva talks, was a gesture by the Kremlin that its repeated declarations of intent



Major-General Najibullah: greater flexibility.

to find a political settlement to facilitate the withdrawal of its 115,000 troops from Afghanistan was sincere.

"The continuing operation in Afghanistan is proving costly in terms of morale in the Army as well as in manpower and money," one Western observer said. "Although the change does not alter things much, it does give the Kremlin

a man in Kabul more amenable to its approach."

Both Western and East European sources acknowledge that President Karmal is ill, suffering from either a lung or liver complaint, but they dismiss the suggestion that poor health was the only reason behind his demotion.

The main source of Kremlin dissatisfaction with President Karmal was understood to be his tardiness in broadening the base of his regime by letting in non-communists. It was only Kremlin pressure that recently forced changes which widened membership outside the immediate Communist Party elite.

Kremlin policy-makers were also reported to be unhappy with the Afghan leader's refusal to give unequivocal backing to the plan to pull out the Soviet Army. In March, *Izvestia* declared that Moscow favoured an agreement which guaranteed non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

By replacing President Karmal with Major-General Najibullah, a tough former secret police chief more than 20 years his junior, the Kremlin appears anxious to advance its plans. But as one diplomat warned last night: "One puppet is very much like another."

Decisive stage in UN talks

Geneva (UPI) — Negotiations to end the conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan have reached a "very decisive stage" and failure would have serious consequences for the Afghan people, said yesterday.

Before opening the seventh round of talks, he said the two sides were down to the bottom line on the issue of Soviet troop withdrawal.

The United States and Soviet Union had told him that they unequivocally supported a negotiated settlement and were ready to serve as guarantors of Afghan independence.

That part of the settlement was therefore virtually completed, along with guarantees of non-interference and the return of Afghan refugees.

But all three elements were linked to the withdrawal of troops, he said. "We can now go to the substance of that most important question."

Senior Cordovez said he had just had separate informal meetings with the two foreign ministers.

Indian team in fresh Colombo peace move

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Hopes rose again yesterday for a political solution to Sri Lanka's ethnic problem in the wake of a visit to Colombo by a four-member Indian delegation, led by Mr P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Administrative Reforms.

Mr Chidambaram had 10 hours of talks with President Jayewardene in six different meetings and also met ministers and opposition leaders before returning to Delhi on Sunday night.

The Indian team received specific details of the devolution of power at provincial level proposed by the Sri Lankan Government.

The proposals included far-reaching moves on key issues such as land settlement and law and order.

However, the main discussions centred on a two-page aide memoire taken to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, by Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, last month.

Spring fever likely to defuse Belgian strike

From Richard Owen, Brussels

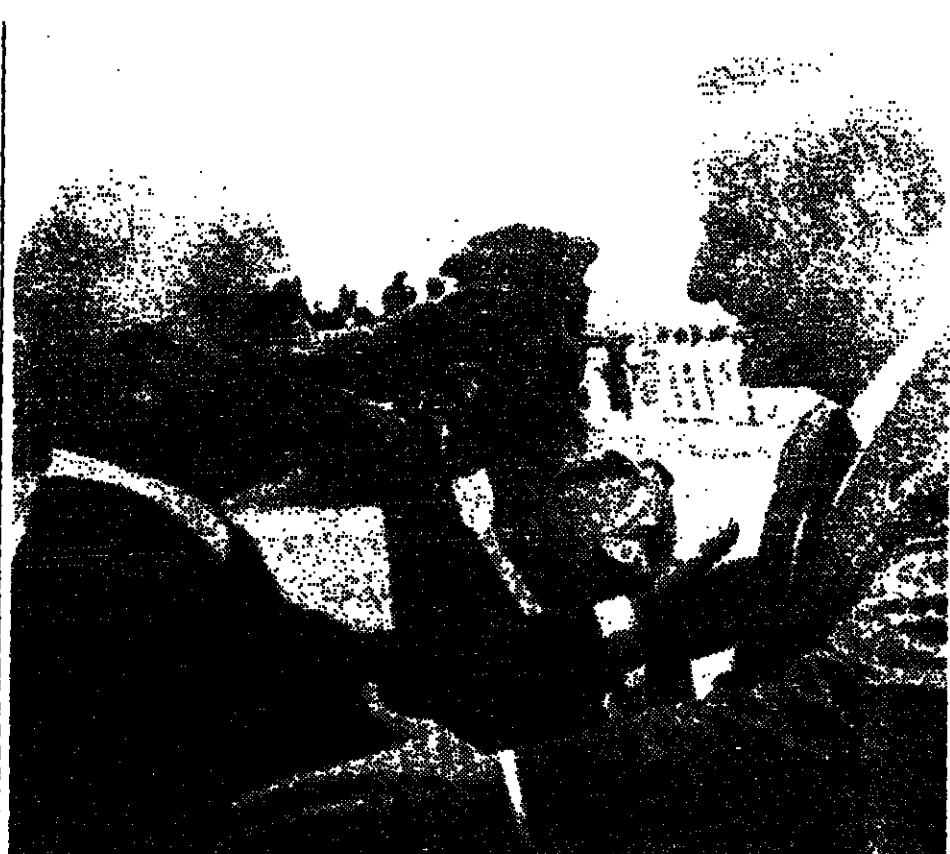
Belgian public services are to grind to a halt today during a 24-hour general strike in protest against the Government's economic austerity measures.

Belgian trade unions will meet next week to consider further action to dissuade the Government of Dr Wilfried Martens from proposed budget cuts of £3 billion.

To the Government's advantage, however, few Belgians are likely to notice the

inconvenience because the entire nation, not to mention the EEC bureaucracy in Brussels, appears to be on an extended holiday. The euphoria of winning the Eurovision Song Contest for the first time ever — or what passes for euphoria in Belgium — has reinforced this spring fever.

Brussels, normally a rain-drenched and hard-working northern capital, has greeted the recent bursts of spring sunshine by seizing every chance to take time off.



King Husain (left) welcoming President Assad of Syria in Amman yesterday when he arrived on his first visit to Jordan in nine years.

The King and Cabinet ministers gave Mr Assad a warm welcome when he arrived at Amman airport. The visit caps a round of exchange visits under a Saudi-sponsored reconciliation effort ending six years of

hostility between the two countries. They have agreed to revive committees for coordinating political and economic affairs, and to expand trade, but Jordanian officials have said the reconciliation has gone more slowly than hoped. The two are at loggerheads over the Gulf War and differ over a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Marcos is ready to risk jail on return

From Keith Dalton Manila

A lawyer for former President Marcos of the Philippines yesterday said the ousted leader was prepared to risk arrest and return from exile to defend himself in court as soon as he was given a new passport.

Mr Raphael Recto, a member of the abolished National Assembly, said he did not believe Mr Marcos would seek asylum in a third country if he was allowed to leave Hawaii, where he fled on February 25. The passports of Mr Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and 26 other people who accompanied him into exile, were cancelled soon after President Aquino took power.

Mr Marcos, who still considers himself president, seems resigned to the fact that he will be arrested if he returns to Manila, Mr Recto said.

The Government prosecutor last month filed criminal charges against Mr Marcos, accusing him of plundering the Philippines of more than \$5 billion (about £3.4 billion) during his 20 years in office.

American requests that a new passport be issued to Mr Marcos to allow him to leave Hawaii for a third country have been rebuffed by the Aquino Government.

There have already been violent street clashes between supporters and opponents of Mr Marcos, including the forced dispersal on Sunday of a pro-Marcos rally in which a dozen people were arrested.

Peking steps up its war on corruption

Peking — The Chinese Government has disbanded 8,700 private corporations run by bureaucrats and Communist Party officials and is investigating 3,000 more in a continuation of its five-month-old anti-corruption drive, the official New China news agency said (A Correspondent writes).

"The Chinese Government has stressed time and again that party and government functionaries are not allowed to go in for commercial activities," the report said. The move comes two weeks after a state trading company employee was executed for fraud.

Homespun flavour for visit

From John Best, Prince George, Vancouver

The Prince and Princess of Wales flew 400 miles from Vancouver into the British Columbia interior to plant a spruce tree and open an arts festival.

Their three-hour visit to this city of 70,000 people on Sunday had an appealing homespun flavour about it as well as a series of somewhat disconcerting loud bangs.

Ceremonies in the Prince George Coliseum, where the Prince officially opened the British Columbia Festival of the Arts, were punctuated several times by rifle-like reports as balloons strung to the ceiling exploded in the heat.

Nervous laughter rippled through the overflowing crowd of about 1,000 each time a balloon burst, but the royal couple affected not to notice.

At the Prince George city hall earlier, a crowd of 8,000 watched as the royal couple used gold-painted ceremonial shovels to plant a spruce tree.

The programme called for the Prince alone to do the honours but he needed help as one of his fingers is still bandaged after an accident several weeks ago.

Both the Prince and Princess put three hefty shovels of dirt around the tree before handing the shovels to the Canadian and British Columbian ministers of forestry to finish the job.

The Princess, to the delight of the crowd kept regally admonishing Mr Jack Heinrich, the British Columbian Provincial Minister, to shovel in more soil. "Come on, put in more than that," she said.

To top off the festival opening, a Prince George amateur dance group gave a choreographed ballet blending portions of *Peer Gynt* and *Chariots of Fire*.

Yesterday the royal couple were resting. Today they are due to visit several pavilions at Expo '86, the Vancouver world fair. Photograph, page 18

Small victory for split Soviet family

Stockholm — Mr Valentin Agapov, a 52-year-old Soviet sailor who jumped ship in Sweden in 1974 and for the next 12 years waged an unconventional and often spectacular battle with the Soviet bureaucracy to be reunited with his family, yesterday celebrated a

partial victory (Christopher Mosey writes). He spent the day with his daughter Lilia, who was nine when he last saw her.

She was granted a 10-day exit visa to attend the funeral of her Swedish husband after a plea on Mr Agapov's behalf by the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson. Her husband, whom she met while he was visiting Moscow, committed suicide in Stockholm shortly after Mr Carlsson's visit. Mr Agapov's wife and mother are still in Moscow.



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Plot revealed in a family drama

The discovery of a rare Elizabethan play at Melbourne Hall, Derby, could save its famous gardens for posterity, reports Geraldine Norman

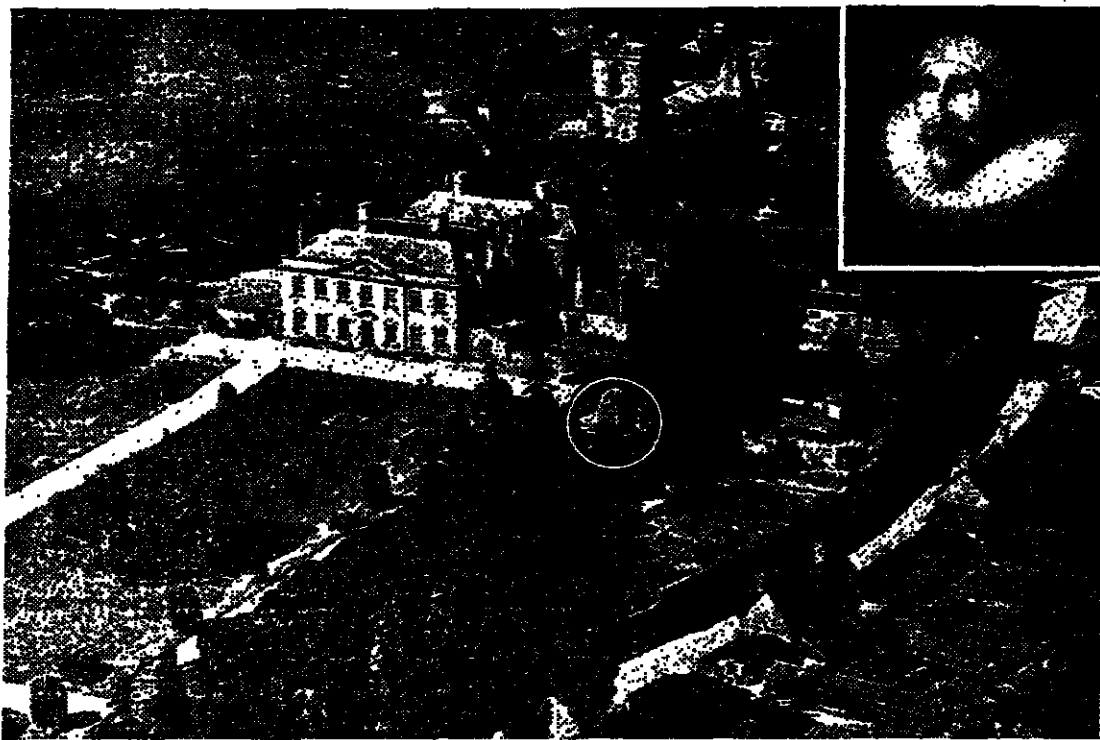
The gardens of Melbourne Hall near Derby were laid out around 1700 in the manner of Versailles and are ideal for small boys on bicycles. When a diminutive John Kerr sped down a pleasing gradient to make a crash landing in a fountain some 50 years ago he cannot have spared a thought for the small octagonal building known as the Muniment Room as he whizzed past it.

Yet among the dusty bundles of papers it contained was the only surviving working draft of an Elizabethan play which, as chairman of Bloomsbury Book Auctions, he is to sell on June 20 in the hope of raising enough money to save the Melbourne gardens for posterity. It is one of the most extraordinary literary discoveries of the century and is estimated to fetch between £200,000 and £400,000.

Towards the end of last year Edward Saunders, an architect and architectural historian, was sorting through the archives in the Muniment Room on behalf of the Marquess of Lothian. Lord John Kerr's brother, when he found an old sheet folded into four with writing on it, clearly misplaced in a box of garden plans. He noticed it was a play and put it on one side to show to Felix Pryor, a former Sotheby expert on manuscripts, who was helping to sort out the Melbourne monuments with a view to a future sale.

"It's like the pools", Saunders says. "You can't believe at first that you've found something really valuable." Pryor recognized its importance, dating it initially around 1615. From the Muniment Room, a converted dovecote, the jubilant Saunders and Pryor sped back to tell the family of their discovery. Lord Lothian's son Ralph has a happy memory of the two men erupting into the sitting room and staging an impromptu performance of the scene in the manner of Monty Python — presumably the work's first performance since the 17th century.

After several months of research, Pryor has made a near watertight case for attributing the scene to John Webster, who is considered, with Johnson, as Shakespeare's most serious rival among the great



Playing for time: (above) Melbourne Hall and its gardens, with (ringed) the Muniment Room where the draft of Webster's work was found; (inset) detail of Cornelius Janssens's portrait of Sir John Coke, Principal Secretary of State to Charles I, and (far right) one page of the manuscript, due to go on sale on June 20. The first seven lines on the page read like this:

I knowe thou art not by yt love thou owest mee tell mee is there ye least ground of this letter? why should that best harbour ye first thought of danger Towards Alexander, Alexander would with his owne hands save thee a killing labor I had livde a thousand yeares too longe If my nearest friends growe wearie of my being

dramatists of the Elizabethan and Jacobean era.

The plays of the period that we know today have survived in two forms: manuscript transcriptions of an author's work made for various purposes, such as presentation to noble patrons, and printed texts published when the first popularity of the play had passed and the text was no longer a "hot property".

Virtually nothing has survived in a playwright's own hand. The exceptions are Thomas Heywood's *The Captives* and *The Book of Sir Thomas More* which contains extensive revisions, some amounting to complete scenes, in the hands of various playwrights. These and the Melbourne manuscript are the only working drafts in a playwright's own hand to have survived.

The precise reason for its preservation is likely to remain a mystery. It arrived at Melbourne in 1634 when the papers of Sir John Coke, Charles I's secretary of state, were sent from London to Melbourne, Sir John's new home. Like any careful civil servant today, he had his papers neatly filed and docketed. They were wrapped in separate bundles and Webster's draft had been used as wrapping paper. This is borne out by the

pencilled annotation "Packet 3" written on it when the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts was preparing an inventory of the papers in the 1880s. Their interest lay in the political significance of the papers it wrapped and the sheet was destined to lie unnoticed for another hundred years.

It was the practice of stationers around 1600 to sell large sheets of paper folded in four, and three sides of one of these have been used by the playwright. The paper provides a rough dating but the scene is not from a known play and no example of Webster's handwriting has survived to facilitate identification. The attribution of the scene to him is a matter of complicated literary deduction.

The scene's main protagonists are Alessandro il Moro, the last Medici Duke of Florence, and his cousin Lorenzo. Like Shakespeare before him, Webster adapted historical events, notably the unsuccessful carryings-on at small Italian courts, as plots for his plays. Lorenzo's murder of the degenerate Duke after luring him to his sister's bedchamber with the promise that he should enjoy her is just the stuff of which such plays are made. Webster's two great tragedies, *The Duchess of Malfi* and *The White Devil*, have similar plots. James Shirley, a slightly younger

contemporary of Webster, used the same story for his play *The Traitor*. It contains a scene which resembles that of the Melbourne manuscript closely enough to suggest that Shirley reworked the completed play. The fact that another of his plays is a rework of *The Duchess of Malfi* is a pointer towards Webster's authorship.

The most telling arguments in favour of the Webster attribution, however, are concerned with literary style. "Webster's tone is unmistakable," Grabian Greene wrote. "The scene, economical, pointed oddity of the dialogue, whether in prose or verse, expressing the night side of life..."

That is, indeed, the tone found in the three-page scene. It also uses a method peculiar to Webster, the "borrowing" of phrases from other writers and his own earlier work.

Pryor's argument, which will be incorporated into the auction catalogue, stretches over 32 pages. While there are sure to be rumblings and arguments, he has made a very strong case for Webster's authorship.

The discovery has come in the nick of time for Lord Lothian and his family. The upkeep of Melbourne Hall and its gardens, both open to the public, costs some £80,000 a year and the family recently came close to deciding to cut their losses and sell up. Both

Lord Lothian and his eldest son divide their time between London and Scotland, the dynasty's traditional base, making Melbourne look expendable. The Marchioness, however, and their youngest son, Lord Ralph, dug their toes in and said it must be preserved. An elaborate heritage solution is now being hammered out which will enable Lord Ralph and his wife to take it over as their home.

The gardens are its principal glory, the best surviving example in Britain of a formal garden in the French style. Their ownership is being transferred to a charitable trust which requires an endowment. The house is being scheduled as "heritage", which will take it out of the death duty net, and a maintenance fund is to be established for its upkeep.

Something like £1 million must be found for the endowment of house and garden. The family is pinning its hopes on the sale of archival material and land. The Webster manuscript is a much needed windfall.

Melbourne has descended in the same family since it was purchased from the Bishops of Carlisle by Sir John Coke, Charles I's mentor. His grandson, Vice Chamberlain at the court of Queen Anne and George I, laid out the gardens and added a modestly Palladian garden wing,

the last major change to the house. Passing on several occasions in the female line, it was owned by Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's first prime minister, and thus gave its name to the city in Australia. It was then inherited by his sister, Emily, who married Lord Palmerston, and came to house a second notable Victorian prime minister.

The Kerrs inherited at the turn of the century, with the result that the present Marquess and his brother, Lord John, were brought up there. Lord John, who ran Sotheby's book department for more than 20 years before leaving to help found Bloomsbury Book Auctions, is the perfect "in-house" advisor on the family archives, where letters of Sir John Coke rub shoulders with those of Lord Melbourne and Lady Palmerston.

Keys to a party piece

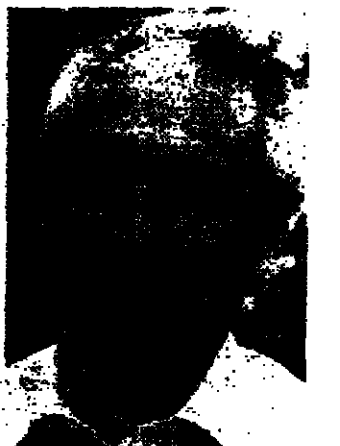
If it seems a little eccentric for a major German city orchestra to make its London debut with two programmes containing only Beethoven's five piano concertos, then the explanation is that for the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra and the pianist Martino Tirimo, this has become something of a party piece.

Twice this season, in Dresden's Kulturpalast, they have assiduously worked their way through the concertos, following Beethoven's original practice of performing them without a conductor and shuffling off any problems of staging.

They repeat the cycle at the Royal Festival Hall this Friday and on May 16, with Nos 2, 1 and 4 in the first concert on the first Friday, and Nos 3 and 5 in the second.

"The first time we did it — last September — we had a full week of rehearsal followed by the two concert days, one after another, and by the end we were rather tired", admits Tirimo, who was born in Greece but has lived in London for the last 30 years.

But as we expected, what emerged so clearly was that these five concertos, written in the space of 14 years, from 1795 to 1809, form an unbreakable journey of the imagination. "It is rare for Beethoven's fourth and fifth piano concertos to be played without a conductor and even rarer for it to be done with a full-sized symphony orchestra playing conventional rather than period instruments.



Acclaimed: Martino Tirimo

Tirimo points out, however, that there are precedents, varying from Hans von Bulow and the Meiningen Orchestra in the 1870s to Vladimir Ashkenazy in Adelaide in more recent times.

Yet none have taken Tirimo's marathon approach to programming. A physically frail, almost translucent man with a diffident personality, he is far from being an athlete.

But both the orchestra and Tirimo himself can do with the attention that the enterprise demands. Despite a distinguished cast of composer/conductors and soloists, the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra has not managed to escape the shadow of its older brother, the Dresden Staatskapelle.

And for Tirimo himself the Beethoven cycle is also an important step. Now aged 43, he can look back on an unusual musical childhood (he conducted performances of *Aida* in Cyprus when he was eight) and more recently has made critically acclaimed recordings of popular piano concertos, including Brahms and Rachmaninoff.

The London performances of the Beethoven cycle may herald the first Western recordings of the Dresden Philharmonic — with Tirimo in the driving seat, of course. The future is unclear — but it looks promising for Tirimo. The orchestra is currently looking for a new chief conductor, and he has been invited back to Dresden in February not only to play piano concertos by Mozart, but also to conduct Schubert's Symphony No. 9.

Robert Grievess

Nicolas Soames

Peking looks to the UN

Three years ago the 10,000 families living around Hongze lake in China's prosperous Jiangsu province faced starvation. They had literally fished out the body of water that represented their sole source of income.

The quality of their housing had deteriorated to a state seen all too frequently in modern China — four or five people lived on boats 3.5 metres long and some families were living in filthy mud-brick hovels on the lake's marshy shores.

Today, thanks to grain, rice and lessons in aquaculture provided by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the people living around Hongze lake are thriving. Old boats and dilapidated houses have been replaced by new cement-hulled boats and brick dwellings. Fish are raised in ponds for sale or for restocking the lake.

But, according to WFP officials in Peking, not all such stories have happy endings. Similar poverty still exists, especially in Qinghai and Gansu provinces, and in the Ningxia Hui autonomous region, more than 300 miles from the capital.

There, on the edge of the Gobi desert, peasants try without much success to farm the yellow soil. Men can be seen pulling ploughs because there is not enough grain to feed horses. People live in mud-brick huts, wear patched clothing and tend crops with home-made tools. Many burn coal for heat, and use oil in old-fashioned lamps because they cannot pay for rural

The World Food Programme is trying to help China, which has acute food and housing shortages

or feed themselves without help.

Those statistics paint a picture that conflicts with Peking's line that the People's Republic is self-sufficient in food. The Chinese are self-sufficient, but at a very low level, says WFP executive director James C. Ingram.

The average Chinese, according to Ingram, consumes 400kg of cereals each year, and a slightly smaller amount of dairy and animal products.

WFP has distributed 763,000 tons of food in seven years

China's poor consume only about 2.2kg of animal and dairy products. Per capita consumption of animal and dairy products in the west is more than 700kg annually.

Though Chinese officials refuse to discuss poverty and hunger, the problems are large enough for anyone to see. In the past seven years the WFP has distributed 763,000 tons of food directly and in the form of workers' salaries for 37 irrigation, fishery, forestry, agricultural, famine relief and resettlement projects in China with a total value of \$400 million (£260 million).

The Chinese are self-sufficient, but at a very low level

Recent natural disasters, poor food distribution systems and the steady encroachment of urban areas on valuable farmland (only about 45 per cent of China's land mass is arable) have convinced the supporters of leader Deng Xiaoping that more must be done to ensure that China's millions have a dependable and varied food supply. Last year, for example, the nation's grain harvest plummeted by 20 million tons to 380 million tons, to register the first production decline in seven years.

In response to the political pressures engendered by the grain harvest drop, the recently approved seventh five-year plan for national development (1986-1990) proposes that rural industries spawned by Deng's responsibility system

periodically lend out workers to help farmers grow wheat and other essential food crops.

And in reaction to the droughts, winds, hailstorms and frosts that have affected 12 million hectares of farmland in eight provinces this past winter, the central government has earmarked more than 400 million yuan in relief.

More will have to be done. Deng, in an interview with foreign diplomats, pledged to boost average per capita incomes to 800 yuan (£160) by the year 2000. The present average is no more than 200 yuan.

To achieve such lofty goals the leadership and their successors will have to become far more flexible in allowing outsiders to help them. There is a new attitude on the part of the central government about poverty in China. Says a WFP official based in Peking: "The authorities are beginning to let us go into areas that have been closed for years so that we can get a first-hand look at what is going on."

While all to the good, those attitudes may prove to be too little too late. Says the WFP executive director: "The same problems facing China's poor today are going to be with them for the next 20 years. Our future policies will be continuations of what we're doing in China now."

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ACROSS

- Rich cake (6)
- Abnupt (4)
- Cliff (5)
- Admirer's group (7)
- Unfavourable (8)
- Portuguese song (4)
- Greatly distressed (13)
- Snell (4)
- Picture (8)
- Lipyan capital (7)
- Mayhem (5)
- Slick (4)
- Wager (6)

DOWN

- Books check (5)
- Sheep (3)
- Whitethird (13)
- Rabbit Fur (4)
- Trusting (7)
- Downpour (10)
- Breeding line (10)
- Card liquid (4)
- Tease (4)
- Tapered monument (7)
- Forge block (5)
- Adventurous (4)
- Murmur (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 942

ACROSS: 1 Doped 4 Scatter 8 Rally 9 Outfits 10 Venetian 11 Omen 13 Dreadnought 17 Rigs 18 Obstruct 21 Venetian 22 Assault 23 Lasagne 24 Title

DOWN: 1 Derive 2 Salon 3 Daybreak 4 Shooting brake 5 Also 6 Triumph 7 Resent 12 Subtract 14 Regards 15 Drivel 16 Scurge 19 Uppet 20 Surge

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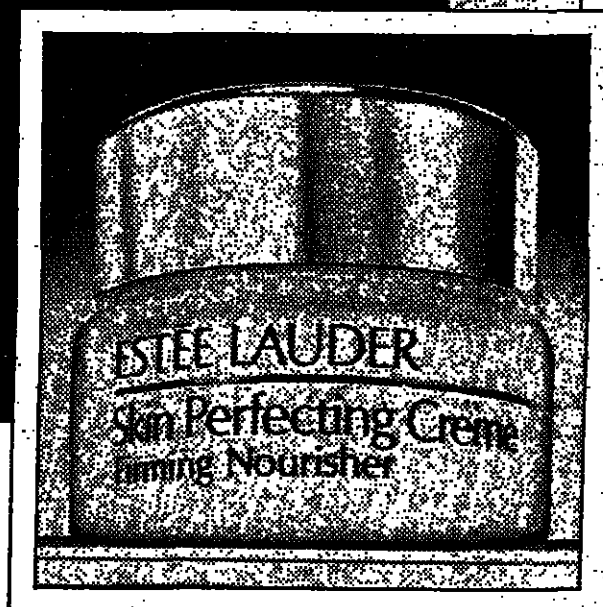
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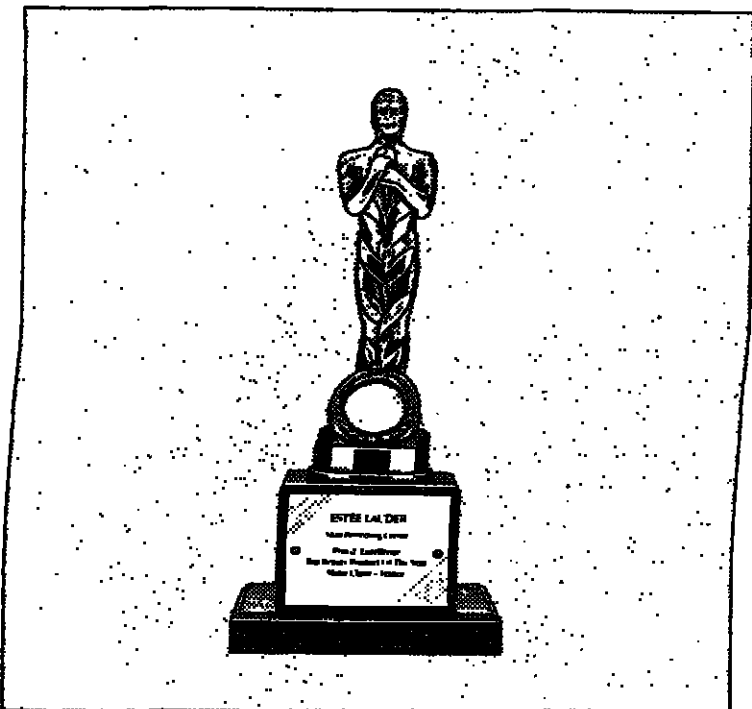
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سكرا من الامل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The current wave of 'masculine' fashion from up-and-coming designers, many of them women, echoes the languorous, elegant style of Katharine Hepburn

Mannish tailoring, feminine softness



Above left: Delicate cream short-sleeved silk blouse, £90. Pale yellow Dali silk side pleated skirt, £170 both by Edina Ronay from her shops at 141 Kings Road, SW3, Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1, Liberty, W1. Brown leather belt, £22 by Otto Glanz from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.



Right (below Katharine Hepburn, inset): Navy and white striped short sleeved cashmere sweater, £145 by Jasper Conran for The Scotch House. Navy blue cord wool Oxford bags, £72.50; both from The Scotch House, Knightsbridge, SW1, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Navy and white striped cotton socks, £1.99 from all branches of The Sock Shop. Navy sailing shoes, £16.95 by Palladium, also in green, red or white from Harrods Olympic Way, Knightsbridge, SW1; and Bell, Lewisham and Peckham.

Hair by Peter Forrester
Make-up by Charlie Duffy
Photographs by NICK BRIGGS



Hollywood at play is the other side of Dallas glamour. The classy, elegant sportswear that is now high fashion is as sophisticated as its high-heeled counterpart. But it is acted out by a different kind of star.

Garbo and Lauren Bacall gave the raincoat star status and made wide-legged, high-waisted trousers a symbol of thirties style.

Katharine Hepburn, the subject of a new biography*, expresses most vividly the rangy fashions which have been casual style for half a century. It is a look based on mannish tailoring, yet touched with feminine softness: crisp white trousers worn with shapely waisted sweaters or elongated cardigans pulled down over the curves.

Meryl Streep is another star cast in the Hepburn fashion mould — and not just the Tuiian frizz of hair. Her wardrobe in *Out of Africa* has been vulgarized by the fashion world as bush hats and safari suits.

The clothes are far more subtle and fashionable than that: the plainest dust-coloured linen trousers or slim skirts, simple tailored blouses or waisted jackets, all drawing colours from the sun-scorched Kenyan landscape but following the European form.

Casual clothes with film star quality have a vitality that belies their classic status and makes them perennially appealing.

This spring there is a marked return to tailoring, and these sports clothes — carved like butter out of soft fabrics — are high style.

It is significant that most of the designers who capture the Katharine Hepburn look are women. It started with Madeleine Chanel, who was the first to see the potential of the English gentleman's wardrobe, and to translate into women's fashion easy tailoring and pliable jersey underthings. From her shop in Deauville she developed a gentle sporty style, stiffened with sea breezes, that is still the acme of style for Atlantic holidays. Today's striped sweaters, brass-buttoned cardigans and wide flannels all owe a debt to Chanel.

Edina Ronay is one of the new women tailors who cuts to shadow the body rather than grip it. She started with knits, which still form an important part of the collection which is sold from her shop at Liberty and in her newly opened shop within Harvey Nichols.

Her tailoring is based on simplicity: the perfect pleat front textured linen trouser in mouthwatering fondant pinks and creams, sand beige and khaki, or vivid sunshine orange. Her strongest skirt shape is a slim calf-length fitted from hip to knee, then crisply pleated like the silhouette of ladies on a bowling green. On top go tailored jackets, plain blouses or knits that play with

proportions by stopping at the waist or dropping to the knees.

Another talent is Nicole Farhi, who is emerging in her own right from behind the Stephen Marks label, with shops in Fenwick of Bond Street, in Hampstead and St Christophers Place. Trousers are the lynchpin of her look, for these crisp, casual clothes are the reverse of fashion's sexist style that has brought in cingy short skirts and body-conscious shapes.

The body is important to Nicole Farhi. Like all the forward-looking designers, she is moving away from oversize and is redefining the female shape, with blouses that tie at the midriff, high-waist trousers that emphasise the waist and add a soft twist to mannish fabrics.

The androgynous look is finished in high fashion. Jasper Conran, who has always named Mlle Chanel as his fashion heroine, follows her philosophy: that women want clothes designed for their lives and their comfort. Conran does not re-draw the female silhouette on masculine lines, or squeeze it into a high fashion straitjacket. Instead he eases the hips into tailored trousers and produces a luxurious collection of shapely cashmeres that are rather like a box of expensive chocolates — hard-edged but soft-centred. New generation tailors are springing up in all the fashion

capitals and Lucille Lewin at Whistles has a good selection of the young French names — many of them women — including Myrene de Premonville.

The American designers, from Calvin Klein to Ralph Lauren, have always understood that so suits the "Amazonian" American woman. The footwear that finishes off the look is exclusively American: sneakers, dockside and the simple white primissol worn with bare brown ankles or bobby socks.

But English style is at the heart of classy casual wear. The cable cricket sweater, the cricketer flannels, pleated skirts from the early days of Wimbledon as well as the bowling green are the foundation of the style. This damp spring, the classic British houses have come into their own — and not just to sell the mackintosh.

Aquascutum have always believed in the elegant tailoring that was overwhelmed a decade ago by ethnic layers. As those complexities are peeled away like the leaves of an artichoke, fashion has been left with the heart of the matter: simple, well-made clothes that look as good now as when Katharine Hepburn was wearing them 40 years ago.

* Katharine Hepburn, a biography by Anne Edwards, published by Hodder and Stoughton (£12.95).

The stars come out in Tokyo



David and Elizabeth Emanuel's oriental bride

British designers Katharine Hamnett, Arabella Pollen and the Emanuels are to represent their country in Japan's biggest fashion event. Following the success of London's Fashion Aid in November, Fashion Aid Japan is being sponsored by Fuji Television to raise money for Bob Geldof's Ethiopian appeal. Hamnett and co will be joining their Japanese contemporaries on May 12 in Tokyo.

This will not be the star-studded evening of international celebrities that made the London event such a roaring success. Geldof himself is unlikely to attend and, although Marie Helvin will be appearing, there is still a question mark over the possibility of Japan's fashion crazies being dwarfed by the long Texan limbs of Jerry Hall.

Bruce Oldfield is heading east to stage his own show in Singapore, but he has already recorded a message of support for Fashion Aid which will be flashed across a screen during the show.

Messages from musicians Nick Rhodes, Bill Wyman, Paul and Linda McCartney and Peter Gabriel will also

appear. The recent release of *Absolute Beginners* in Japan has brought eastern stardom to Patsy Kensit and Sade, who will have their pre-recorded tributes aired.

Katharine Hamnett will present her slogan t-shirts bearing the words "two weeks weapons feed the world" against slides showing mushroom clouds, CND marches and the Greenpeace ship.

David and Elizabeth Emanuel's contribution to this fashion extravaganza features 120 garments which are being flown over next week under the charge of a wardrobe keeper from the Royal Opera House. Their 20-minute slot will include elegant silk day dresses from the new couture collection. Their theatrical frothy hallogowns will be paraded on the backs of Japanese ballet dancers choreographed by Wayne Eagling and ex-ballroom dancing champion Peter Maxwell will be overseeing a troupe of Emanuel-clad hoofers. The grand finale will feature an Emanuel wedding kimono in ivory silk brocade shimmering with sequins and pearls.

Rebecca Tyrrel

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THE TIMES DIARY

Et tu, Kurt Two

Kurt Waldheim is not the only Austrian presidential contender with a controversial past...

As Nell Kinnoch continues to slap the extremists' wrists, one of Labour's ILEA candidates in Southwark could hardly be more unfortunately named: Lloyd Trotter.

Bernie inflamed

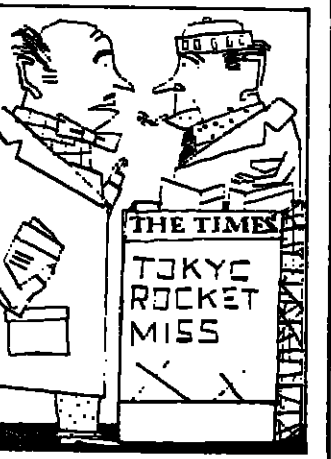
Haringey Tories are campaigning for Thursday's local election with an exhorting 'Bye Bernie' leaflet. It features a picture of a policeman reminding voters that PC Blakelock was 'hacked to death'...

One who knows tells me Lord Halsbury is off-beam in saying Chernobyl means 'black burrow'. The town is actually named after the mushroom plant (related to the wormwood) that grows plentifully there.

Discomposed

Concert-goers settling down in their seats at the Barbican on Sunday night for the Bernstein Festival looked round crossly when the opening moments of the suite from Candide were marred by a coughing fit from the stalls.

BARRY FANTONI



'They must have been using FI-115'

Outside chance

The manager of Newmarket's Rutland Arms hotel was delighted to receive a telephone booking the other day for millionaire race-horse owner Robert Sangster and his wife Susan.

Closed house

Sales of strawberries and Pimm's on the House of Commons terrace are likely to fall dramatically after complaints from MPs that too much niffaff has been intruding.

PHS

Cutting the IBA down to size

by Nicholas Mellersh

Mesmerized by the deliberations of the Peacock committee on the financing of the BBC, we have lost sight of the Independent Broadcasting Authority...

Whatever criticisms may be made of the BBC, it does at least produce programmes. Not so the IBA. It is a bureaucracy and no more...

Monifeth, now IBA chairman and then deputy chairman, said: 'There must be a better way.'

There is. One such way, proposed by the SDP leader, David Owen, is that instead of the usual cumbersome processes of consultation and selection...

Another would be to give the existing contractors indefinite licences, subject only to termination in extremis...

Currently, the IBA insists that it has the right of veto on all but the smallest of share transfers, as Rank found to its cost.

Much attention has been focused on the appointment and dismissal of programme contractors. After the last round in 1980, Lord Thomson of

David Cante examines Mugabe's record as he works for a one-party state

Zimbabwe: grim march to a loss of liberty



For Mugabe now — but an inevitable day of reckoning

unleashing his own ministry's Police, Internal Security and Intelligence force, a unit even more ruthless than the Central Intelligence Organization controlled by the prime minister's office.

Seven of the 15 Zanu MPs were arrested, along with a number of Bulawayo city councillors and scores of Zanu officials and supporters. Five of the Zanu MPs were held without charge or trial.

In August some 150 Ndebele homes and maize stores were burned at Sogwala-Silobela, a Zanu stronghold in the west Midlands, by youth brigade members supported by the special constabulary.

Equally ominous was Mugabe's replacement of the relatively disreputable Minister of Home Affairs, Simbi Mubako, with the flamboyant, fire-raising Enos Nkala, the senior Ndebele in the ruling party and a ferocious opponent of Nkomo ever since Zanu broke away from Zapu in 1963.

Yesterday's news of continuing radiation leakage at the plant and of heavier fallout levels in Poland will continue to dent the image he has created of a leadership which has mastered technology.

The longer-term political consequences of the Chernobyl disaster could well prove to be rather costly for Mikhail Gorbachov. It will have an impact on both domestic opinion and the Western constituency which he has been wooing so assiduously.

Even more noteworthy, perhaps, is the revolution in the West at the apparent hierarchy of values in the Soviet scheme of things where human life is concerned. The prestige of the system is now clearly shown to be more important than the effect of radiation on people.

It may even happen that the Western anti-nuclear movement will begin to look seriously at what is happening in the Soviet Union and conclude that if nuclear energy poses a threat to mankind, this threat comes as much from the Soviet Union as from the West.

maintained? Without any controls at all, it would clearly be tempting for a new television mogul to buy a station and then maximize profits by transmitting only the cheapest programmes available.

What is needed is a residual body a fraction of the size and cost of the present authority. This body would have two tasks only. One would be the termination of contracts in extremis and the selection of a replacement company; the other would be the supervision of programming policy, rather than the control of every detail as at present.

The obsessive interference by the authority in every aspect of programming stems from the Broadcasting Act, which makes the IBA legally responsible for the programming. This interference would be superfluous if the contractors were made the legal publishers of their programmes, as with newspapers and magazines.

The managing director of Radio Wyvern asks: 'Will no one rid us of this parasitical entity?' — a cry that is echoed within television and radio as well as without. If this government remains committed to freeing industry from the shackles of bureaucracy, the IBA should be in its sights.

The author is a broadcasting consultant.

informants too frightened to be named, confirmed the systematic use of torture, including beatings, electric shocks and, much feared, the near-suffocation of the victim by immersion in a canvas bag full of water.

An entire family may be arrested if one member is suspected of aiding armed dissidents. When arrests take place, lawyers experience protracted difficulties in locating their clients; every defence lawyer I spoke to in Bulawayo confirmed that in this respect the situation is worse than under Smith.

The escalator on which these deprivations take place is heading inexorably toward a one-party state. This panacea, repeatedly demanded by Mugabe, has been supported by a plethora of arguments. According to Didymus Mutasa, Speaker of the House of Assembly, the single party represents a peculiarly African symbiosis of Marxism and traditional obedience to the chief.

Edison Zvobgo, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, promises that the Zimbabwean model will avoid authoritarianism by encouraging 'collectivism in decision-making'. The Transport Minister, Herbert Ushewokunze (now in semi-disgrace because of his tribalist outburst in the Assembly after he had been implicated in a railway scandal), promotes the one-party state as an instrument in the struggle between national and international capital.

Not all detainees belong to Zanu. Phineas Sitohle, a veteran trade unionist loyal to the minuscule rump party, Zanu, has been imprisoned since November 1984. Also detained is Lot Dewa, Ndebele headmaster of a school in Fribourg, who was jailed three times by the Smith regime.

Amnesty International, having failed to make headway by private representations, published last November a report alleging that political prisoners were being tortured in Bulawayo's notorious Stops Camp and other named detention centres. Amnesty's report, based on the testimony of

national army. Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku, remained in detention despite being cleared of charges in the High Court. Masuku was released a month before his death in April this year.

The most recent purge has affected an estimated 40 officers. A visitor to Chikurubi maximum-security prison in January counted the names of 104 political detainees on the board, plus a further 48 convicted in the courts on security charges. George Mangenge, a member of Zanu's executive, has been held without trial since November 1984 — his second arrest since independence — despite high blood pressure and 14 years of detention under Smith.

Not the least disturbing aspect of Zimbabwean politics is the subscription of Nkomo's Zapu to the principle of the one-party state (not to be confused with the unification of two parties). Only the timing and the conditions remain a matter of contention.

The inter-party talks have dragged on (and off) fitfully since last September appear to have stuck in the mud of placemanship and spoils rather than on the basic conditions for democracy and the inalienable right of minorities to a political voice of their own.

The exiled Solzhenitsyn is a representative of this view, taking the position that industrialization was alien to Russia and a ghastly error. Chernobyl may well have this anti-innovative current as a focus. The party, of course, will be more than able to prevent it from coming together into a pressure group, but some of its ideas will permeate Soviet thinking.

Chernobyl will not lead to the fall of Gorbachov but is likely to weaken his position and narrow his options. In Eastern Europe there has been considerable anger over Soviet prevarication. This will not make those countries any more comfortable about how Moscow might behave in the event of a world crisis.

In the West, Gorbachov's image as the streamliner who will move the Soviet Union into the modern world and with whom it is possible to do business will take a while to recover, if it ever does.

George Schöpfung The author lectures in Communism politics at the London School of Economics.

Roger Scruton Vote, and save these children

Of the many reasons for being dissatisfied with Sir Keith Joseph's performance as Education Secretary, none is more important than his failure to stand up to the 'para-educational establishment'.

By that phrase I mean the influential body of trendy opinion and vested interest which, with its feet in local government, its head in the colleges of education and The Times Educational Supplement, and its body fattening in the Civil Service, works for a 'relevant' curriculum suited to producing the New Socialist Man.

Since the 1960s, the school system has been steadily subverted by those bent on destroying the 'elitist' culture which is our national heritage. In the last two decades their success has been phenomenal.

The comprehensive system remains despite the evidence for its failure. The teaching of classics has virtually disappeared from state schools. Modern languages too have suffered: in London, for example, A-level German and Russian have dwindled almost to non-existence.

At the same time sociology — the textbooks for which are frequently little better than soft socialist propaganda — is now one of the most widely taught of all A-level courses. New, explicitly political subjects, such as 'peace studies' and 'development education', have found their way into the curriculum. Under the guise of 'attitude education', every kind of radical propaganda can now be distributed in the classroom without fear of reprimand.

Time and again the evidence has been put before Sir Keith that left-wing local authorities and pressure groups are turning schools into centres of agitprop. But he does nothing; indeed, acts as though there is precisely nothing to be done.

It is true that the Conservative Party has never had much interest in state education. Too many of its representatives have been brought up in the belief that, for those citizens who matter, education is pursued (or at least avoided) in private and at personal expense. The fate of the lower orders has therefore made little impact on their imaginations.

The fact is, however, that since the growth of the para-educational establishment and the radicalization of local government, our children have increasingly become the subjects of a wicked experiment in social engineering.

The new attempt to establish left-wing indoctrination — in the name of peace studies, world studies and the like — at the centre of the curriculum is simply the last and most explicit of a whole series of assaults on traditional educational values.

A wise Education Secretary would perhaps have welcomed it as providing the needed occasion for an explicit legislative move. Such a move would establish the first bridgehead in a counter-attack which, if it does not come soon, will come too late. But all suggestions that the government might go so far as to outlaw political indoctrination in the classroom have met with nothing, from Sir Keith except mild-

mannered scepticism and weary despair. What, then is to be done? It seems to me that the public must at last overcome its reluctance to vote at local elections and do its utmost to gain possession of the local education authorities. In London, the opportunity is to hand this Thursday when all voters may elect their representatives on the Inner London Education Authority.

It should be recognized that no authority has been more active in promoting the new scholastic values than the one which tyrannizes over London. In recent years it has spearheaded the campaign to introduce an explicitly politicized curriculum — a curriculum dedicated, in its own language, to 'anti-racism', 'anti-sexist' and 'anti-heterosexual' teaching. In glossy propaganda documents entitled Race, Sex and Class, distributed to all London schools, it has made suggestions for the political vetting of teachers, courses and materials.

In its 'pack of materials' on Auschwitz, it has endeavoured, with execrable taste, to use the horrors of Auschwitz so as to inspire disaffection towards contemporary Britain — suggesting preposterous analogies between the murder of millions and the banning of trade unions at GCHQ, or the defence of the Falkland Islands against Argentine aggression. On several occasions it has condoned or actively supported left-wing activism in the classroom, and only recently has it acknowledged the appalling academic record of which it stands accused.

Perhaps nothing gives better evidence of the chaos to which the para-educational establishment has reduced secondary education in Britain than the academic record of the ILEA. In a report published by the National Council for Educational Standards, John Marks, Caroline Cox and Maciej Pomian-Szednicki examined the performance of ILEA children in two successive years (1981 and 1982) and established that, during those years, the O-level pass rate in ILEA schools was 40 per cent below the national average.

This staggering figure is in no way due to the quality of the intake at the age of 11 pupils from the ILEA, who perform as well as any other 11-year-olds. The damage is done to them between the ages of 11 and 16, despite the fact that the ILEA spends approximately 40 per cent more than the national average on the education of each pupil.

The report covers only the years 1981 and 1982. However, the ILEA's own figures show that there has been virtually no improvement since then. Despite this, the authority continues to devote its energies to the distribution of radical propaganda, and to experiments in 'curriculum reform' likely to ensure that its pupils will fall yet further behind in their struggle for an education. It is surely time for parents to rescue their children from this experiment in subversion, and to establish, in the place of it, a responsible educational system.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover... Miles Kington Genius at work in the bar

Do you ever hang around with Irish writers in pubs? I surely do. They don't get a lot of writing done, but they get through a lot of talking. I was listening to a pair the other day by the name of — well, let's call them Guinness and Murphy.

'Do you know what my failing is as a novelist?' said Guinness. 'Lack of facility with words?' suggested Murphy.

'Being middle class,' said Guinness. 'Being middle class, I can only describe the middle class. Now, that's a small slice of humanity. It means that I can never hope to describe, for want of a better word, what we might identify as...'

'The working class?' 'You have a way with words, Murphy. It does, in fact, mean that I have great difficulty in doing justice to the manual labourer. Did you know that when a member of the proletariat enters one of my novels, I actually feel embarrassed?'

'Is that so?' 'It is so. When a worker enters a novel of mine, I hum and haw and then I change chapter.'

'A crippling liability.' 'But I have a plan. I intend to enter politics. Once inside politics, I intend to throw myself into the problems of the working class.'

September, and get 20 per cent off. Then become eligible for bridge evenings, wine parties, skiing holidays, boarding schools, horse-drawn carriages, trips to the Hayward Gallery and much, much more! If we made the middle class a respectable club, we could make a fortune.

'What's this we business, Guinness?' 'You and me, Murphy. We'd offer them brief tuition in how to be middle class, a bit like teaching them to ski or play tennis, and they'd be off. And we'd pocket the enrolment fee, and we'd be able to...'

'Have another pint of stout?' 'That's very kind. I'd love to.' 'There was a brief pause for the refuelling of the conversation. Then Murphy set off again.'

'Shall I tell you my sincere reaction to your proposal, Guinness?' 'Is there any way I can avoid it, Murphy? Then I will.'

'As a business idea, I think it stinks. As an idea for a piece of fiction, I think it's great. Write it down. Make a short story out of it.'

'Short stories don't pay.' 'A novel, then.' 'Even less.' 'Well, at the very least, turn it into a short piece for a newspaper.'

'Now you're talking. Newspaper articles always did pay better than novels. There is, however, a very profound objection to the idea.'

'And what might that be?' 'We Irish never get round to writing down these great ideas we have for pieces of fiction. We just talk them away at the bar.'

'Isn't that the truth?' sighed Murphy. 'All vanished into thin air, and nobody to get it down on paper.'

'In which he was completely wrong, as I was jotting down everything they said, and now I have turned it all into a newspaper article. As I said, it's well worth hanging around Irish writers.



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THE ANTI-TERROR LEAGUE

Previous Western summits have condemned terrorism, but the declarations have had a perfunctory, vague and therefore unconvincing ring. The assembled heads of government plainly thought on those earlier occasions that terrorism was, of course, a bad thing. But they also gave the impression of regarding it as a fairly minor irritant in international affairs and one, moreover, about which nothing much could be done.

Yesterday's statement on international terrorism from the Tokyo summit is a marked improvement. It admits that terrorism increased while governments confined themselves to denouncing it. It singles out for criticism the "blatant and cynical" use of terror as an instrument of policy by several governments. It names Libya as one such state which has sponsored and assisted terrorist actions. And it lists a programme of measures that the signatories have agreed to employ against terrorist states.

To obtain the agreement of seven governments, most of which have profitable economic and commercial relations with Libya and its Arab supporters, is no small achievement. It represents the conversion of Western officialdom to a more serious and effective anti-terrorist policy.

How did this conversion come about? One reason, implicitly conceded in the communiqué, is that terrorism has thrived during the period when it has been appeased. Dismissive inactivity having failed, another approach is being tried.

A particular influence on the

side of a more determined policy must have been the two rockets fired by Japanese terrorists on the summit's first day. They made it very difficult for any head of government, especially Mr Nakasone, to resist either the language of stern condemnation or the practical proposals rightly demanded by Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan.

It was, however, the Libyan raid which provided the main incentive for the stronger declaration. Not only are the other heads of government anxious to take action against terrorism that can be presented as effective enough to render any further US military action unnecessary.

In addition, however, events since the raid have served to suggest that, contrary to much pessimistic forecasting, forceful resistance to state-sponsored terrorism can achieve results. Colonel Gaddafi's internal position, far from being strengthened, has been eroded — though it would be rash to assume that this erosion is either permanent or severe.

The Arab countries have not rallied to him in any significant way. Indeed, they could not even reach agreement on the agenda for an Arab summit on the raid. And the Libyans have been, if anything, more cautious in their support for terrorism. Might not sustained diplomatic and other pressures also persuade Libya (and, by example, other terrorist states) that the game is not worth the candle? And with less risk?

We should not, of course, exaggerate the likely practical impact of the measures taken. They are essentially similar to

the list of non-economic sanctions against Libya adopted by the European Community in the wake of the Libyan raid. Restrictions such as limiting the number of diplomats in the embassy of a state involved in terrorism, or introducing stricter visa and immigration control towards the nationals of terrorist states, or excluding anyone (diplomat or not) who has been expelled for terrorist activity from one Western state — these will make life somewhat more difficult for terrorists. If some nations implement them seriously and others do not, the effect will be to redirect terrorist activity from the first to the second group. Of themselves, however, they are unlikely to reduce the level of terrorism markedly.

That point has been made in the past by both the British and American governments. They have in turn proposed such measures as a complete breach of diplomatic relations with terrorist states and, in President Reagan's case, the imposition of economic sanctions. Such additional measures — and ones likely to be still more effective such as a civil airline quarantine of states that are shown to be involved in hijacking — will have to be examined more closely if the measures agreed yesterday do indeed prove inadequate.

That, however, lies in the future. For the moment, the task before the nations at the summit is to translate their signatures on the anti-terrorist declaration into effective administrative action.

EMINENT PROGRESS

It was, said Mrs Thatcher, as she emerged from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Nassau last autumn, "a tiny, tiny" concession. Mrs Thatcher's crumb to the rest of the Commonwealth, united as never before in its desire to do something about South Africa, was the appointment of the grandiloquently named Eminent Persons Group (in truth, former Commonwealth politicians) to investigate Pretoria's willingness to abandon apartheid.

As an exercise in defective diplomacy, the concession worked, winning her a temporary respite. As an effective tool for securing peace and equity in South Africa, it seemed at first glance to have a very slim chance of success.

The obvious incompatibility of interests, both perceived and real, and the equally obvious incompatibility of some of the personalities involved (the Group includes some of Pretoria's most strident critics) could have strangled the initiative at birth. So could South Africa's long-held objection to any outside interference in its domestic affairs.

But to those who have been able to detect the Eminent Persons Group at work — and given its obsessive eschewing of the diplomatic spotlight, detection has proved extremely difficult — it is clear that something is going on in

the shadows. The South African Foreign Minister's recent assertion that it was a "useful exercise", the Group's decision last week to return to South Africa for further talks, and some hopeful, if vague, noises by Commonwealth heads of government all indicate a flicker of light in the gathering South African gloom.

Pretoria's willingness to lower its resistance to outside interference owes something to a fear of punitive sanctions. There is also a very real desire not to leave Mrs Thatcher, who attaches great importance to the mission, in the lurch. But these are not the only spurs. There is in South African government circles today a real and urgent desire to defuse the rising tide of violence and intransigent negotiations with the country's black leaders. And in this at least, the interests of Pretoria and the Eminent Persons Group coincide.

Even moderates, such as Chief Mangosuthu Buthelez, have made it clear that negotiation cannot start until Nelson Mandela is released from prison and the African National Congress is unbanned and allowed to test its still-symbolic strength against rival black political organizations within South Africa itself. President Botha, for his part, has made it equally clear that

Mandela's release and the return of the ANC depends on a decrease, if not a cessation of the violence.

It is the Group's immensely difficult task to use its good offices not only in Pretoria, but in Lusaka and the other Front Line capitals to harmonize these views. The fact that the project has come this far without unravelling indicates an unexpected flexibility on all sides. It has certainly required a degree of statesmanship for the South African government to swallow its pride and accept the Group's mediation. Equally important has been the Group's skill at silent diplomacy as well as the exhortations and encouragement which have certainly flowed from Downing Street.

But if the auguries remain good, nobody should doubt the difficulties that lie ahead. International impatience with South Africa, the looming mid-June deadline for the report, the constant cry for sanctions, and the pressures on the Group to move out of the shadows and into the arena of public diplomacy could all torpedo this initiative. It is to be hoped they do not. As an American official remarked recently, it is the only game in town. If the players are left in peace, Mrs Thatcher's tiny, tiny concession could yet be a major step towards resolving the conflict in South Africa.

RAJIV AND THE RELIGIOUS DIVIDE

The recent history of India and Pakistan is an expression of two contrasting responses to religion. Pakistan, born out of the separate identity of some subcontinental Muslims, is a theologically defined state. Islam is its *raison d'être*. India epitomises the opposite, an attempt to merge different religions in a common secular identity.

India's attempt is still, however, just that — an attempt. Religion is still the source of the threat — generally known by the name of communalism — that the state most fears. The Sikh crisis, the so-called Hindu backlash and the anger of the Muslims are all, in their own ways, part of the reawakening of religion's communalism. They represent a retreat from the outward-looking secular aspirations of modern India. Instead they embody the centrifugal regional parochialism that could tear the Indian experiment apart. This is why they pose one of the most significant problems that Mr Rajiv Gandhi today confronts.

In recent weeks this reassertion of sectarian intolerance has created a piquant crisis for the government. A small affair

in an otherwise little noticed town in Northern India has proved how vulnerable the country's secularism can be. A dispute over whether a building is a mosque or a temple erupted in Hindu-Muslim riots which rapidly engulfed the two communities from Calcutta to Kashmir. The killings defied curfew and last week the state government in Kashmir fell. It appeared to have lost any grip on the communal emotions that had been unleashed.

In a separate move, after a Supreme Court judgement enforcing the rights of Muslim divorcees to alimony, the Congress Party has been pressured by orthodox Muslims to pass legislation denying this. Under Islamic personal law a woman has a right to such maintenance for only three months. Under India's secular civil code it is permanent. No doubt the clash between such religious traditions and secular aspirations was inevitable; the defeat of the latter was not.

Muslims are mainly Congress supporters and as long as it pays to pander to religious votes India's politicians will allow her communalism to thrive. By the same token the answer lies in the first instance

with the politicians. A new, younger generation was elected in the wake of Mr Gandhi's 1984 victory. It is for them to lead the way.

At their head is the 41 year old prime minister. Mr Gandhi is a modern man. Unlike many other politicians he is not religious. He even admits to agnosticism. He is therefore the ideal person to stem the tide of communalism, if only he would. His instincts would certainly lead him to do so. His politics or at least his party have not.

His recent decision to exempt India's Muslim women from the rules of the secular code was a retrograde step. It will have given heart to the very forces of narrow minded prejudice and religious zealotry he is seeking to vanquish. The next time that Mr Gandhi faces a similar challenge he must not let his own ideals down. If he does he could end up becoming one of the victims of the communal tempest he failed to confront. In that event India will have again failed in the experiment to unite its diverse castes and creeds under the single banner of a common secular identity. And without that India itself cannot survive.

Prospect of European super-state

From Mr Peter Horsfield, QC, and Mr Leolin Price, QC

Sir, There is presently before Parliament a Bill to approve the Single European Act which amends the Treaty of Rome.

For reasons which we find very difficult to understand the signing of the Act itself in February of this year and the passage of the Bill approving the Act have attracted almost no comment and, so far as we are aware, no critical analysis whatsoever.

This is the more extraordinary since the Act plainly involves important constitutional changes and is in terms expressed as a step towards establishing a European political union. The explanation may lie in the success of the Government's attempts to represent the Act as being concerned only with minor matters affecting the freedom of the European internal market and involving no loss of UK sovereignty.

A detailed analysis of the Act would not be possible in this letter. However, the following points may give your readers some idea of the flavour of the Act.

1. The preamble to the Act states that its motivation is to transform relations as a whole among the EEC states "into a European union... and to invest this union with the necessary means of action". In short, the Act is directed to the establishment of a political union, something which every government (including the present one) has consistently disavowed since the UK first joined the EEC.

2. Article 1 of Title I reaffirms the statement of intent in the preamble by stipulating a common intention to make "concrete progress towards European unity". As a signatory to the Act, one can only assume that (despite its protestations to the contrary) the British Government shares this common intention.

3. The principal mechanisms by which the Act seeks to effect its object are by strengthening the directive powers of the Commission and reducing the role of the national veto. The areas over which the veto is abolished (unanimous decision being replaced by "qualified majority decision") are so extensive that they can fairly be described as

embodying virtually the whole of the member nations' social policies; these areas are certainly not limited to matters directly concerned with the freedom of the internal market.

4. The political significance of "qualified majority" voting on these broad and vitally important areas of policy has been noted in the special report on the Act by the Select Committee on European Legislation (printed February 26, 1986). In particular the committee has pointed out that not even two members of the "big four" (France, Germany, Italy and the UK), let alone a single member, would be able to block a Commission proposal and that the new Mediterranean block (whose interests, traditions and culture are profoundly different from ours) would exert a major influence.

Put shortly, if the Act is (as seems likely) approved by Parliament, the greater part of this country's social policy will, in the last analysis, be in the hands of the Commission subject to the majority votes of other states. Perhaps even more importantly, the green light will have been formally given to the creation of a European super-state.

More generally, our concern is that the processes by which, in the EEC, governmental powers are exercised and new EEC law is made, directed to the establishment of a political union, something which every government (including the present one) has consistently disavowed since the UK first joined the EEC.

We are being eased, by stealth, towards something quite different: where more and more governmental power is to be exercised, away from Westminster, by institutions which do not derive from our constitutional traditions and which are, in our terms, constitutionally irresponsible.

Without deliberate and elaborate explanation and public discussion this remarkable change in our constitutional arrangements cannot be said to command our informed national consent.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORSFIELD,
LEOLIN PRICE,
8 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Making a better job of goals

From the Director of The New Bridge

Sir, I was most taken with Peter Evans's article "Mutiny on the container ship" (May 2) concerning prison officers (POs) and particularly their stated desire to play a part in the rehabilitation of prisoners.

Sir, this role for the POs appears to me to be absolutely crucial. At present the life of a PO is boring, tiring and without scope for achievement, very bad for morale. It is only necessary to look at a party of POs coming on duty to see how uninspired and, indeed, unfit they are. What is there to stimulate them? Is the best brought out in them? What calibre of person would take such a job if they could get any other?

Peter Evans writes of their links to their "tribal lords, the chief officers." The point is that chief officers have a lot in common with such forces for attitude as regimental sergeant majors. They understand the POs, speak their language, understand their "try-ons." And, with many an NCO, it is all too easy for them to pull the wool over the eyes of the officers!

Apart from there being far too many people in prison who shouldn't be there — another story — the POs should be engaged in an imaginative and energetic programme of training, professional, educational and physical, for their charges — we know all about that sort of thing from our Armed Services. Then there would be something for POs and prisoners to live for and the attraction would exist for recruiting men of the highest calibre.

Let us get out of our present slack-bellied approach to prisons. It does not work. So many prisoners start as "ruined people" let down by everything in their lives from parents onwards. Anything that POs can do to repair that ruin is just basic common sense.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES PATERSON,
Director,
The New Bridge,
Room A, 1 Thorpe Close,
Ladbroke Grove, W10,
May 2.

Loans for gas

From Mr Alex Henney

Sir, Contrary to the impression Mr Probert, marketing director of the British Gas Corporation (April 25) attempted to convey, money is not thrown indiscriminately at energy conservation programmes in California.

In open hearings the Public Utilities Commission has developed tests which a programme has to meet, namely that it is beneficial to the individual participant and to society as a whole; that it does not disbenefit utility stockholders; and that it does not disbenefit those who do not participate. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the programme is monitored.

In Britain, notwithstanding the Energy Committee's criticism in 1981 that the Government had no idea as to when or whether it was more economic to invest in energy supply or conservation, we are still none the wiser.

The Department of Energy, which is surely one of the less illustrious corners of Whitehall, has done nothing beyond cosmetic measures to promote energy conservation. And in particular it has done nothing to make the nationalised energy industries play a significant role in promoting conservation when it is in the public interest to do so.

We will continue to be less energy-efficient than many other countries as long as we allow energy monopolies, be they privately or publicly owned, to pursue their own interests regardless of the general public interest. They should have a statutory duty to promote the efficient use of energy.

Yours sincerely,
ALEX HENNEY,
38 Swains Lane, NG.

Missed off the list

From Mr John Hughes

Sir, A propos British Leyland's preference for model names such as Maestro, Metro, etc, might it not be appropriate to call their latest model Mikado, or even Mikado GS, in view of their close links with Honda of Japan?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUGHES,
Three Ways,
Hinton on the Green,
Evesham,
Worcestershire.

Teachers' incentives

From Professor E. J. Borge

Sir, There will always be differences in supply and demand for teachers in different subject areas because of competing more attractive employment for certain subjects. A general increase of salaries for teachers cannot hope to solve the staff shortage problems of subjects such as mathematics and physics.

US and Libya

From Mrs Lella M. Partner

Sir, Every single point in Elie Kedourie's article, "Defining the American role" (April 28) can be stood on its head. He takes for granted that Europe depends on American power against Russian ambitions without questioning whether it is America's quarrel and not Europe's. Libya is dismissed as being of no account. Therefore why use overwhelming force against such a weakling?

Libyan trade is brushed aside as being of no consequence but it could be of importance to those who work in Libya.

Professor Kedourie suggests that the Nato connection may seem less desirable in the eyes of the American public. What about the reaction to the Nato connection by the European public? I myself saw demonstrations in Italy telling America to get out of Nato.

The premise that terrorism can

be combated by armed might can lead directly to the way the Nazis acted in reprisals against, for example, the partisans.

Professor Kedourie never asks whether Arab states may be declaring solidarity for Gaddafi out of a real feeling of "Arabness" which in fact does seem to exist. Israeli intransigence is thought by many people to have contributed to a non-solution of the Arab-Israeli question.

I agree that other conflicts could break out in the Middle East but America can't wash her hands of it all, as she was very involved in the UN decision to set up the State of Israel.

In the end one is left with the feeling that Professor Kedourie thinks that superpower status is acquired by military might and nothing else. There is no trace of pity for the underdog. Is this really how America wants to be viewed?

LEILA M. PARTNER,
9a Kingsgate Street,
Winchester, Hampshire

Water for sale

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, The proposal to privatize our water authorities overlooks the fact that these include what is essentially a public element. The Thames Water Authority, for example, is by law entrusted with the management of the nation's greatest river highway.

This public element is fully recognised by the governing statute, the Water Act of 1973. The Act requires water authorities, in their management and trusteeship of what are undoubtedly national assets, to preserve the beauty of rural and urban areas, conserve flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest, and protect buildings and other objects of architectural, archaeological or historic interest.

The authorities must preserve public access to mountains, moors, heaths, downland, cliffs and shores. They must protect public rights of navigation, and put their property rights to the best use for allowing public recreation.

For these purposes the water authorities have extensive powers to make byelaws enforceable by the criminal courts. These and other powers have been used over a long period by the water authorities and their statutory predecessors in the service of the public. Their officers and employees are imbued with this tradition

of public service, which in most instances has been faithfully upheld.

River regulation is akin to local government. No one would contemplate privatizing local authorities, because their duties are by their very nature essentially public. In many if not all their functions, water authorities are but another form of local authority, and should surely be treated accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
62 Thames Street, Oxford,
April 29.

First seal?

From the Reverend Michael Day

Sir, No. Sir, Mr Bewes's seal (April 30) is not the first to be seen by Putney Bridge. On January 2, 1983, I was trying out a new camera on Putney Bridge and, looking down, I saw a seal swimming upstream.

Unfortunately I was trying out a wide-angle lens and the final print showed a mere insignificant dot on moving water. Not much use as a visible proof of the sighting.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MICHAEL DAY,
St George's Vestry,
7 Little Russell Street, WC1,
April 30.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 6 1858

Locknow fell to Sir Colin Campbell, later Lord Clyde (1792-1863), in March 1858. In this issue thirteen columns describing the action and its aftermath appeared, all from the pen of William Howard Russell.

THE FALL OF LOCKNOW

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP OF THE MARTINIÈRE, BEFORE LOCKNOW, MARCH 24.

I visited two little parties of prisoners to-day, and the effect produced on me was very different indeed. First, in company with Captain Herbert Bruce, the chief of the Secret Intelligence Department at head-quarters, I went to the Martinière to see the Begums and their ladies and slaves, who are placed there, for their own sake, under a guard of native soldiers. In one of the ground floors, in a large but dirty apartment, without door or window as far as I could see, were lodged the late inmates of the luxurious Zenana of the Kaiserbagh. There were three groups of women sitting on the floor, wrapped in white cotton robes not over clean. Those near the door were servants or waiting women, all of remarkable ugliness, and among the class came about a little bit of bronze — a prince of Oude, in perfect indifference to what passed around him, and to the absence of clothing.

Near the wall on our left were slave girls of the elder of the Begums, who had just learnt that there was no recognition of slavery by British law, civil or military, and who were anxious to get away as soon as they could. They were for the most part young and lean, and two had such pretensions to beauty as fine eyes and hair and beautiful teeth can give. The Begums, two in number, sat at the end of the room — one with her head veiled, who never stirred or spoke while we were in the room, the other old and slightly crusted with dirt, who got on her legs and spoke freely. These poor ladies, by the by, had no very aristocratic air or bearing, except perhaps composure — are not prisoners. They may go away when and where they please, but they do not understand this perfect liberty; they rely, however, on good Sir James Outram, and all the Begums' fear is that their slaves will go away. They have been informed that Government can do nothing for them, and if they had sympathy for our women and children we might feel pity for their miserable condition... Strange are the events of war and the incidents on which they turn! I have often thought how different had been the course of action on the part of commanders if they knew the counsels of their adversaries and their plans of action. It is now stated on excellent authority that when Sir Colin Campbell was marching away after his famous victory of the 28th, he had shown his enemies, so far from thinking of an attack upon us, were almost ready to surrender at discretion. It must be remembered that the works which now astonish us did not then exist, and that the advance of a force which had inflicted on the Sepoys the tremendous punishment of the Secunderbagh, and had marched to the Residency, occupying most commanding positions, had not failed to alarm the enemy. The Begum in terror proposed to send in to the Commander-in-Chief for terms, and to hoist a white flag on the Kaiserbagh; but the chief and Sepoy subahdars met in council, and determined to wait for 24 hours before they resolved on any course of the kind, and during those 24 hours our Commander-in-Chief, little thinking by what feelings the enemy were agitated, was making his dispositions for the masterly retreat which brought him just in time to Cawnpore. The enemy could scarcely credit their senses when they found the Residency and its defences all empty, and for some time they were in dread that we had prepared some trap for them to fall into; but when assured of our retreat their vengeance unbanned, and, unmindful of the ominous token given by Outram's presence in the Alumbagh, they declared that the British would never again show their faces in Lucknow. I regret to be obliged to destroy the foundation for such pretty poetry and pretty pictures as the story of Jesse, the Highland laird, and the baptism of the Englishman, has afforded at home but, on inquiry, I find that there were no bagpipes played within many miles of Lucknow, and that the voices of sultan and pibroch were silent, not a warlike squeak announced that "the Campbells were coming", but, more or less, than all, there was no lassie at all in the garrison.

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of public service, which in most instances has been faithfully upheld.

River regulation is akin to local government. No one would contemplate privatizing local authorities, because their duties are by their very nature essentially public. In many if not all their functions, water authorities are but another form of local authority, and should surely be treated accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
62 Thames Street, Oxford,
April 29.

How long, O Lord?

From Mr Peter King

Sir, The optimum duration of an organ voluntary would seem to be short enough for a conviction. It was I who played Parry's "Fantasia and Fugue in G" — not E, with great respect to Mr Selman (April 29) — in Lichfield Cathedral on St George's Day; and it lasted precisely 10 minutes five seconds. To cover a distance of twelve miles in that time requires an average speed of 71.4 mph.

Yours faithfully,
PETER KING,
10 The Close,
Lichfield, Staffordshire.

From Mr C. W. J. Walls

Sir, The length of an organ voluntary is determined according to its function. For a broadcast of choral evensong the optimum duration is from the grace to the news.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. J. WALLS (Organ Scholar),
Christ's College, Cambridge.

THE ARTS

Television
Pushing too hard

The story of the Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci, suitably trashed for mass consumption, has been available at video stores for some time; nevertheless the BBC elected to offer Nadia (BBC1) as its best alternative to an old Elvis Presley movie last night.

This American film was shot in Yugoslavia, and made with the co-operation of Bela and Maria Karolyi, Comaneci's coaches, who now work in the United States. For those the programme is no doubt a satisfying commercial. For the average girl of Comaneci's age - from six to 16 years old in this story - the film amounts to an incitement to anorexia nervosa and overtraining.

"Don't push too hard" counsels Bela's boss. "But that's what we do best!" cries the ebullient coach, bounding off for relentless scenes of jogging and sit-ups by the hundred. The Karolyis were obviously at pains to give away no secrets whatsoever in reconstructing the early life of their young gold medalist.

For those who preferred intellectual exercises, The Inner Eye (Channel 4), Nicholas Humphrey's exploration of human mental faculties, considered the role of vicarious experience in expanding psychological horizons. The novelist John Fowles was ready to agree that in modern society an artist has a role similar to that of a senior shaman in primitive cultures; both create dream-worlds to expand the life-experience of others.

For Karel Reisz this amounted to compiling emotional news bulletins about how people behave. To support his argument, Humphrey used extracts from Hamlet with Simon Callow and Geraldine James, and Reisz's film Sweet Dreams, aptly titled from the point of view of this programme. It would have been interesting to extend this theory to stuff like Nadia, which was less of a psychological news bulletin than emotional black propaganda.

Celia Brayfield

Galleries
The merits of holding to the middle ground

Mary Potter
New Art Centre

George Hooper
Odette Gilbert

Arthur Boyd
Fischer Fine Art

Albert Wainwright
Michael Parkin

It is often supposed, because what passes for advanced art is very little favoured in London except by a handful of galleries, that we must have instead a paradise for the more traditionally minded. And yet, when you come down to it, there are few kinds of artist more difficult to place than those right in the middle, not conservative enough for royal portraits, not revolutionary enough to figure in the heroic annals of the avant-garde. Some of them of course make it anyway, usually through the well-trodden paths of the Royal Academy. But there are still an amazing number who, for one reason or another, definable or

undefinable, have been left out in the cold.

Mary Potter was one of them. If you were an enthusiast, naturally you would know just what she was doing and where. But outside that select band she never quite became a household word, even in the few houses where such words might be banded about. Pleasingly, the Serpentine retrospective came just before her death in 1981. But even then she remained a specialized taste, and there was a real doubt about whether her death would boost her reputation or rather consign her to oblivion.

The show at the New Art Centre until May 17 clearly indicates that she is not forgotten, but it does more: by bringing together a choice retrospective of its own, it gives us again in a small compass all the evidence we need to see in her, despite her quietude, a painter of far more lasting effect than many of her noisier contemporaries.

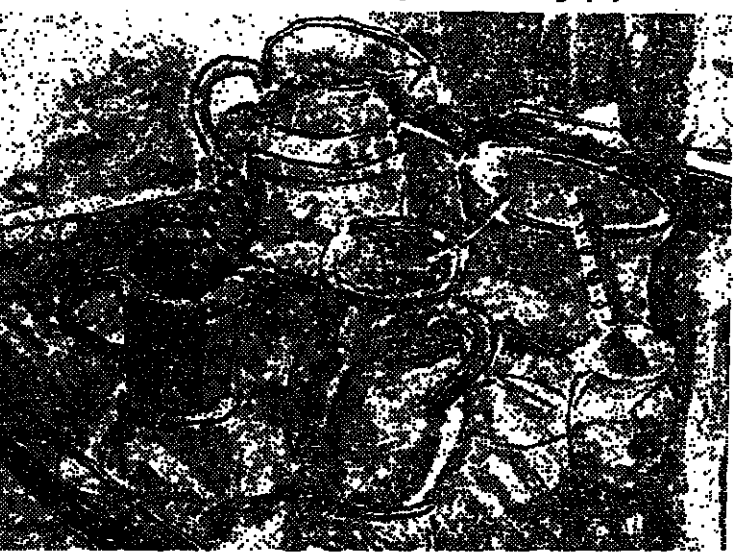
There is an astonishing consistency in her work. Straight through from A Thrush at Allfrey's Farm, which dates from around 1934, to the untitled picture of 1980, we are never in any doubt that she knew just what she was doing and followed out her own line, developing her own iconography, in virtual

disregard of what anyone else might say or do. One could hardly imagine a more different painter than Kandinsky, and yet there is a curious similarity: just as one could see the representational images in Kandinsky's early work still specially informing his later abstractions, so, once alerted, you can see the same shapes and ideas going through Mary Potter's work from the straightforward early notations of bird and branch to the later patterns of luminous colour, which, if never absolutely abstract, at least coast the edge of abstraction with the utmost easy grace. She is wonderful with reflected light, with the half-aware glimpse and the sudden close-up detail, just look at her lovely canvas of bits and pieces Floating on Water. In the British art of the last few years she is undoubtedly the bent branch that never breaks.

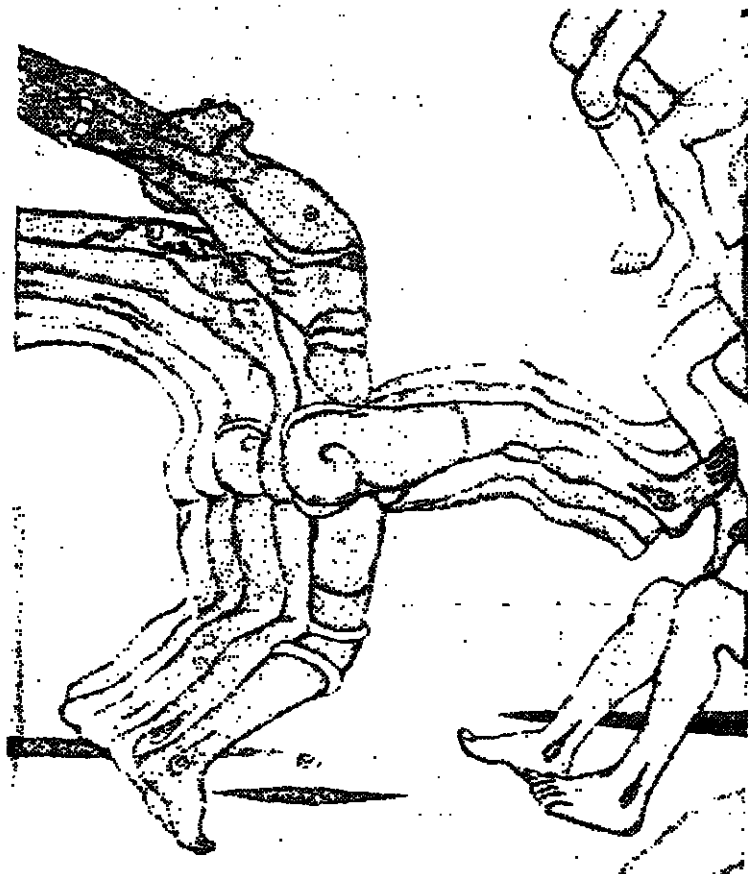
George Hooper is happily still around, though at 75 he is still looking for the wider reputation which by rights should have been his many years ago. Or perhaps he is not: maybe a certain lack of interest in worldly success is at the root of his long obscurity and of his apparent happiness with it. All the same, how enjoyable it is to see his current show at the Odette Gilbert Gallery until May 17. Hooper is above all a still-life painter (another characteristic likely to prove the kiss of death in these assertive days); he is never happier than when bringing jugs together on a table and recording their conversation, or adding a few flowers to the mix to get the right richness and variety of colour.

In fact, he sometimes seems like a Fauve born out of his time, and his little incursions into papercut and collage are not the only things about him which make us think of Matisse. And yet he is no imitator, and with a very English sort of painter, delighting to celebrate the English countryside and its local trappings.

Arthur Boyd may be only 10 years younger than Hooper, but he inhabits a different world. Not only because he is Australian, but because he is a real, natural wild man of painting, and would be wherever



George Hooper at his happiest in Conversation between Jugs



Unexpected dynamism in Albert Wainwright's Marching Youth

he came from. Someone who was not aware of his history might indeed assume from the show at Fischer Fine Art until the end of the week that he was one of these new "wild" painters, the Neo-Expressionist generation: those who know better realize that he has been this way since the start of his career, and that what development there has been was hard-won in the actual process of painting rather than picked up in the modish shows of Europe.

Again, it is not necessary actually to like the painting - though many do, particularly in Australia - but one cannot help respecting the singleness of vision, and the way total concentration on the Australian scene has produced the same formal consequences in Boyd as long studies have in others less open to the world outside. Some of the pictures here, like Bent Trees and Cloud, seem to be based on actual original myth, but even those of much more general import have the same uncomfortable ritualistic feel to them. The paintings are undoubtedly disturbing, and any amount of familiarity with the painter and his life's work does not make them any easier, or any less admirable.

After the rigours of Boyd it is something of a relief to come down to Michael Parkin's tribute, 43 years after his death, to Albert Wainwright (until May 30). Never heard of him, you say - and quite rightly, unless you remember that he was an obscure contemporary of Henry Moore at Castleford Grammar School. Possibly also you might have come across one of the film's little volumes he illustrated for a private press in Leeds between the wars.

He died young and was forgotten, apparently because the inheritor of his studio was too shocked to release the contents. Well, too many semi-nudes of reclining boys or "affectionate friends" stripping each other by the river do tell their own tale, but it is all remarkably innocent by today's standards, and rather quaintly period to boot. And, when he was put to it, he could produce the marvellous, slightly Macintoshish landscapes and Deco compositions, like Marching Youth, of quite unexpected dynamism. Let the willing androgynes will away: there is a lot else to justify a trip to Belgravia.

John Russell Taylor

LONG DISTANCE FORM:
Mark Lawson, in the first of an occasional new series, assesses BBC's travel programme Holiday
Time for a break

After 18 years Holiday, BBC's travel-brochure show, has become the Torremolinos of television. Its surviving clientele are those who know it, the more discriminating or adventurous must look elsewhere - perhaps to the newer, louder, blowerish Wish You'll See Here, across the channel on ITV, or, down the coast on BBC2, the higher-quality conversation of the Travel Show.

As the present series of Holiday ended, its presenter, Cliff Michelmore, promised a "new look" next year. It is much needed. The show is fatuous and bland, its inadequacies floodlighted by the fact that holiday is no longer the innocuous topic it was. The programme's planned item on London as "a magnet for millions of short-stay visitors" went the way of the Oxford Street bomb and a recent report from Morocco was postponed after the stabbing of a holidaymaker there. Now, more than ever, we need an objective, lie-detecting guide to the terrors and pleasures of travelling. Holiday will not do it, it, you might say, the last resort.

The first problem is its refusal to adopt a critical position. Wherever possible, Holiday will call a spade a beach-toy. Thus Miss Ann Gregg, reporting from Fuen-girola in southern Spain: "Whitewashed villages that reveal a very different face of the Costa del Sol - a picturesque, almost picture-postcard Spain." In the Holiday camp, "picturesque" is the resident adjective: five min-

utes later Mr John Carter was unfurling it in Africa. But surely television travel shows should be an antidote to brochures, not a parroting of their more dubious superlatives.

A Holiday reporter puts celebration before investigation. Arriving with a camera crew, at the tour operator's invitation, he or she is pleasantly surprised by the "very efficient tour representative" and the "friendliness of the hotel staff". Cost? "Under 50 pence seemed to buy almost anything." Social life? "Rarely a dull moment." When a brave holidaymaker muttered "Menu a bit repetitive", Miss Gregg stepped in to say "The menu may be a bit repetitive but the food was extremely tasty and there was plenty of it." A putative Holiday report from Kiev this week might murmur about "recent trouble" and suggest a check with the travel agent before leaving.

A theatre critic rightly feels no guilt about taking a free ticket for a play he later states, but Holiday correspondents sometimes appear to act as if in hock to tour operators, dragging a luggage of uncision from one place to the next. If Holiday is to be useful, it must sharpen up. We are sick of cheerful pieces backed by songs about the sun having his hat on when the true time behind many trips is "Heart-break Hotel".

Holiday at present deserves a one-way ticket to oblivion. That "new look" had better be gutsier and truer to its subject, for what we have now are sand-castles in the air.

Theatre
Scotland's radical tribute

It is more than appropriate that this year's Glasgow Mayfest (now in its fourth year and expanded to three weeks) should open with tributes to two of Scotland's radical, independent thinkers: the one, Thomas Muir, often forgotten, the other, Robert Burns, remembered, but his memory often smudged with sentimentality.

Joe Corrie's Robert Burns (Scottish Theatre Company, Citizens' Theatre, until May 24) aims to redress the balance. Sifting through the poet's life, Corrie shows him not as a drawing-room success but as a voice for his community, speaking out against the hypocrisy and oppression of the Kirk and the ruling class, and in favour of independent thought. Corrie, a Fife miner

writing under the Thirties, had his own work cold-shouldered for its socialist views and, though thin, undetailed and itself burdened by sentiment, his play has a caustic, tendentious streak and runs on heartfelt anger.

David Hayman wisely builds on this spirit rather than on the letter of Corrie's writing. His production sees with good humour and vitality, its epic, multi-layered staging cutting against the grain of the naturalistic text to make it more than an historical piece.

From a Burns supper where kilted dignitaries spout familiar packaged Burns, Hayman pitches us back into a semi-stylized Mauchline community. Kenny Miller's set, huge pale wood packing cases,

reminiscent of cottage, colliery or church, creates light, space and several acting levels (on the highest of which the minister is encoined like a self-appointed judging God).

On this Hayman lifts the action upwards and outwards: scenes of confrontation are opened out to include the audience, scenes within the community are focused inwards. Here the cast, clad in a chase cream that contrasts with their behaviour, diffuse the sentimentality of the love scenes with frequent eruptions into the dance, song and poetry that Hayman interjects. This is not always effective and occasionally becomes intrusive, obscuring the dialogue. Burns' love poetry and his bawdiest and most satirical verse gain an edge

again, however, most noticeably when Holy Wullie's Prayer slips into Willie Fisher's own mouth (Tom Watson, immensely funny as the voyeuristic on-looker).

Alexander Morton as Burns tempers charm with selfishness and there are some warm, rounded performances - from Eileen Nicholas as the wise innkeeper, Paul Young as Burns' solicitous landlord and Finlay Welsh as Jean Armour's aggrieved father. There remains a far better play to be written about Burns, but Hayman's exuberant, ingenious production pays tribute to the scale of Burns' uncompromising spirit and the accuracy of his pen.

Set contemporaneously, Peter Arnott's Thomas Muir (Tron Theatre Company, Tron Theatre, until May 18) is a forceful statement, too, for self-determination and radical reform. It celebrates Thomas Muir, the 18th-century advocate who led the growth of the reform movement in Scotland while the authorities were shaken by events in France. By 1794 he had been framed, charged with sedition and transported to Australia.

Arnott's play operates on several levels, shifting back and forth in time to alternate scenes tracing the build-up to Muir's trial with scenes on the transportation ship, where a threatened mutiny becomes a complex metaphor for the revolution. The two curves converge when the ship's flogging of a scapegoat parallels Muir's trial. Michael Boyd's vivid staging driving the point home.

It is a vast, ambitious and mature piece of writing, the penalty for its length being that it eventually loses shape and that its argument is diluted by reiteration and some pedestrian scenes. These are balanced out, however, by Arnott at his best, scenes of passionate rhetoric or authentic dialogue giving force to the political thrust integral to both the play's subject and form.

Boyd's vigorous and imaginative production uses Peter Ling's railed-off set, doubling as both ship and courtroom, to site the audience variously in the jury, in the dock and at a meeting of Muir's Society. His cast change roles with agile versatility. Kevin McMonagle meanwhile has to shift back and forth within Muir's belief in moderation, and he achieves a combination of gravity and spirit, moving from a naive optimism to a more resigned determination in a performance that shows Muir as a man of compassion and integrity and unshakeable faith in his principles.

Sarah Hemming

Lynne Truss meets Juliet Stevenson (below), who opens as Shakespeare's Cressida at the Barbican this evening
The love that knows no end

In the past year with the Royal Shakespeare Company Juliet Stevenson seems to have been permanently wracked by love-sickness. Her three Stratford roles of last season have now all transferred to London - Rosalind in As You Like It, Mme de Tourvel in Les Liaisons dangereuses and now her Cressida in Troilus and Cressida, which opens at the Barbican tonight - and all three have required her to play deep and sometimes tragic infatuation. "Looking back, I seem to have been in love 14 hours a day."

Moreover it is quite clear that, if Cressida does not look after herself, no one else will. "Her father has betrayed her, her uncle Pandarus betrays her, and then Troilus - whom she genuinely loves - simply hands her over to the Greeks as a political hostage; he offers no resistance. So she has to protect herself all the time - and she does that by covering herself. It's interesting: very few women in Shakespeare have soliloquies, and Cressida is quite a small part, but she does have one. She has to, otherwise the audience might never know what she's thinking."

Cressida will be Juliet Stevenson's last part at the RSC for the time being. She has been with the company on and off for nearly eight years; she was just out of RADA when she was recruited as a last-minute replacement for an injured actress in The Tempest and got to play "a sea-nymph, a hell-hound and strange shape". Since then it has been onwards and upwards, and in the last couple of years she has emerged as one of the company's most

accomplished and consistently interesting players. If it is time to move on it is because, like most actors, she fears going stale, and believes that there is nothing worse than being labelled.

She says she longs to "flex some different muscles", and recalls with evident pleasure the variety of work she did in the old days at RADA. "I don't even want to be seen as a 'classical' actress. I'd very much like to do more contemporary plays, and I'd like to work in other spaces - and other media. I'd adore to do films." She realizes that she has to be your own mentor and make your own challenges. "It's so early on in your career that people start saying 'Thank you very much, that's very nice'. Very few people say 'Come on, you can do better than that'. They employ a performance, not an actor; they tend to be happy with what they know you can do. So, if you try to do something else, they may even try to stop you."

If the RSC has not always challenged her as much as she might like, she has sometimes felt it necessary to challenge the company. In particular she has been active in campaigning for a chance to be given to women directors. "I don't want to get into table-thumping battles, though of course that's what usually happens. I just think it would obviously be a wonderful contribution to this company. The same plays come around every four or five years and are supposed to be reinterpreted from a new point of view each time - it seems such a loss that women's thinking isn't reflected."

Richard Morrison

Concerts
LSO/Mauceri
Barbican

Alongside the respectable ancestors, including Stravinsky, Copland, Mahler and Shostakovich, being included in this Bernstein Festival, it is fitting that a place should have been found for the embarrassingly bad. Marc Blumenthal is a sympathetic figure among American composers: a man of wealthy family who, moved by the Depression and by the work of Brecht and Weill, tried to mobilize his art for social change. The Airborne Symphony, here receiving its first British performance 40 years after Bernstein introduced it in New York, shows a less admirable side of his naive idealism.

It was written during the Second World War, when he was a corporal in the United States Army Air Force, and is boundlessly energized by his joy in flight, his utter confidence in the justice of the Allied cause and his enthusiasm for Stravinsky; the work is effectively an American Carmina burana of the skies.

Disastrously, it is threaded through with narration, which begins in the style of a Disney natural-history film and ends with dire admonitions to vigilance in victory. This role of "monitor" was first taken by Orson Welles; here Terence Stamp refused to be abused by the terrible bits and roared out his final warnings. The smaller parts for solo tenor and baritone were sensitively sung by Damon Evans and Mark Tinkler, who would have sounded better without amplification, while the men of the Richard Hickox Singers relished the dreamy choruses and the camaraderie.

The Airborne Symphony is not a symphony at all, but a medley of songs recounting the history of flight and the deeds of Second World War pilots. As such, though, it proved an apt companion piece to what was billed as a "suite" from Bernstein's Candide but turned out to be a compact concert performance, another string of songs and brief orchestral interludes. This made the drama a bit breathless, and the soloists, including David Elster as a sweet Candide and Nan Christie as a flighty Cunegonde, probably did this only thing possible in ramping it up, while the LSO bashed out the score for John Mauceri.

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/
Radio 3

Here was a suitably theatrical prelude to the LPO's imminent Glyndebourne residency. Bleeding chunks of operas hardly come much bloodier than the final scene of Strauss's Salome, of course. Under Klaus Tennstedt's inspired direction the orchestra played this and the Dance of the Seven Veils as if imprinting every salacious detail on our imaginations through sound alone.

Perhaps the players were too enthusiastic in places. Jessye Norman's voice, for all its majesty, is not a heavy-duty, cut-through anything tool (and thank goodness for that). She was obscured in several climactic passages, and even had to struggle to project the vocal line about the mystery of love being greater than the mystery of death - which is, one supposes, what it is all about.

But this obvious effort merely enhanced the intensity of her characterization. Her shriller tone, taunting and hinting at hysteria, in the middle section; her little-girl-sold song on the closing pages; her last top note, exciting and defiant; the dramatic range she showed us in ten minutes would serve some sopranos for a whole season. Earlier in this splendid Strauss occasion Miss Norman had demonstrated a more relaxed artistry in a selection of orchestral songs. Pick of the bunch, unsurprisingly, was "Wegelied": some hardening of timbre on the opening phrase seemed slightly miscalculated, but her controlled crescendo through the last verse was magnificent.

Richard Morrison

CHESS
PREVIEW PERFORMANCE
TONIGHT AT 8:00PM
OPENS MAY 14
PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE
24 HOUR 7 DAY CREDIT CARD BOOKING
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PETER SHAFFER'S NEW PLAY
NATIONAL THEATRE
"ALAN BATES is REMARKABLE... in a SUPERB cast"
Olivier: TONIGHT at 7.15.
TOMOR 2.00 & 7.15. Then May 16, 17 (m&e), 19.

Scotland and Wales advised not to drink any rainwater

By Hugh Clayton and John Young

The radioactive cloud reappeared over Scotland yesterday and began to move towards South-west England, the National Radiological Protection Board said. Official agencies advised householders in Wales and Scotland who relied on rainwater for drinking not to use too much of it in the coming week.

There is some alarm among the public and we are doing our best to answer all the inquiries," the board said. Levels of iodine-131 in British milk samples being monitored by government scientists after the Chernobyl disaster rose yesterday for the third successive day.

The Ministry of Agriculture said that the levels appeared to be reaching their peak, but was unable to give any figures. Officials, however, continued to insist that they were well within the safety limits set by the International Commission for Radiological Protection.

Milk samples are being sent from all over the country to the Ministry's Central Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge, Surrey, which has experienced high rainfall in the past few days, mainly in north-west England and north Wales.

The ministry also disclosed that it had extended testing to vegetables. At this stage it seems unlikely that restrictions will have to be placed on home-grown produce. A greater risk may be from imports, and the Department of Health and Social Security has ordered port health authorities to set up surveillance stations to monitor shipments from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Scandinavia.

The Ministry of Agriculture has offered laboratory facilities for testing imports. The ministry said it had opened a special operations room staffed in London by Civil Servants and scientists to answer questions. "People are very worried, and typical calls are from people who want to know if it is safe to drink milk or what they should do with vegetables," it said. "I am sure we have been able to reassure them."

The board said its daily coordination of monitoring of air and pasture had produced no level high enough to justify a recommendation to the Government for a food ban. The food watched most closely is milk, because of its widespread use by children and because radiation can be carried through dairy cows quickly to human consumers.

The key level in the monitoring exercise is that accepted as posing a health risk. The level of radioactive iodine quoted in Britain for infants is 2,000 becquerels per litre of milk, equivalent to 13,000 becquerels per square metre of pasture when radioactivity is measured on the ground.

Friends of the Earth, the environmental pressure group, said the British information system had been shown to be inadequate and incapable, a week after the Soviet disaster, of answering the simplest request for information.



Warning ignored: Cattle grazing yesterday near Michelstadt, West Germany, after many farmers ignored advice that they should be kept inside

Polish milk supplies contaminated

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

For the first time Poland has given detailed figures of how the radioactive fallout from the crippled Soviet Chernobyl plant has affected food supplies. Milk from the north-east of Poland is evidently contaminated and is well above international emergency levels for children, according to the official figures.

The special government crisis team set up after the Chernobyl accident reported that in north-eastern Poland, the region worst affected by fallout, concentrations of radioactive iodine 131 in milk ranged from 200 to 1,720 becquerels a litre between Monday and Friday last week. Elsewhere in Poland the milk contamination levels varied from zero to 600 becquerels a litre.

The emergency levels recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for iodine 131 concentrations in milk are 1,000 becquerels a litre for children and 10,000 for adults. The milk therefore contains considerable risk for children. "Emergency levels" means radioactive contamination is high enough to ban the drinking of milk because of possible long-range effects such as cancer. It does not mean that the milk will directly endanger health.

Ministry accused on Chernobyl

Continued from page 1

of food imports because of fears about radioactivity was carried out in harmony. "It would be of little value for one member state to ban the import of certain foods from an Eastern Block country if they could still be brought in to the Community through the port of another state," one official said.

Chernobyl reactor still leaking

Continued from page 1

propaganda strategy now being pursued by the Kremlin. Ordinary Muscovites contacted yesterday said they had no knowledge of Mr Yeltsin's earlier revelation that nearly 50,000 Soviet citizens had been evacuated from the Chernobyl area and that Soviet helicopters had dropped lead and sand to try to put out the fire in the reactor.

In his second interview yesterday, Mr Yeltsin said Soviet authorities had started to de-activate the soil in the disaster area using "biological technology" which neutralizes radiation in the soil. He claimed that reports in the West that soil from the affected area had to be removed were "false".

His disclosures coincided with the arrival in Moscow of three United Nations nuclear power experts led by Dr Hans Blix, the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, who said he was confident he would be able to raise with Soviet officials the question of the issuing of information on the accident.

Asked whether he would visit the stricken site 60 miles north of the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, Dr Blix replied: "We are here primarily for discussions and we have not set any other plans."

He is being accompanied by his Soviet deputy from the Vienna-based agency, Mr Leonard Konstantinov and Mr Morris Rosen, a US expert. They were invited by the Kremlin.

Dr Blix, who also expressed confidence that discussions would cover new international safety measures said his visit was open-ended.

Earlier, the Kremlin's campaign to portray an image of normality in the Ukraine suffered a blow when a number of international teams including Britain, the US, Switzerland, Belgium, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Romania pulled out of a prestige cycle race due to start near Kiev later today. The Soviet authorities have decided nevertheless to go ahead with the 39th annual Peace Amateur Cycling Race.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh attend the London Symphony Orchestra Gala, Barbican Hall, EC2, 7.25.
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a ceremony to inaugurate British Railways' new electrified line between Tonbridge and Hastings, arr Hastings, 12.05.
Princess Alexandra attends the opening of the Rank Xerox '86 Marlow Art Collection, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1, 5.20.
Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Viennese Butterfly Ball in aid of Action Research at the Austrian Ambassador's Residence, Belgrave Sq, SW1, 7.30.

New exhibition
Original Paintings: Chichester House Gallery, High St.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

ACROSS

1 Fly poor State representative (7).
5 The best grannie makes a bow? (7).
9 Make light of record run (5).
10 First-class in a function for resisting the heat (9).
11 A woman of star quality — and the city law officer (9).
12 He was put in the pot by Isabella (5).
13 Sounds like Charlie's girl (5).
15 Fringe area where stacks are presumably worn (9).
18 Marian — out out to get a thoughtful fellow (9).
19 Shoots back — it's the end of a character (5).
21 Remove weapons from lunar module assembly (5).
23 Argue madly about water supply — it's irregular (9).
25 Lily, Milton's sporty girl (9).
26 Innocent with money to spare (5).
27 Survives being badly nursed by sweetheart (7).
28 Men pale, when wrongly put on jury (7).

DOWN

1 Pipit — the offspring of two birds (7).
2 A lot of wine, ideal for producing a reverie (4-5).
3 Many on ship would constitute this (5).
4 Does not include signs of

25. MA Fine Art: mid-term show, Goldsmiths' College Gallery, Lewisham Way, SE14. Mon to Fri 4 to 7, Sat and Sun 12 to 5 (ends May 16).

Craft 86: Welsh crafts, The Wales Centre, 24 Piccadilly, W1: Mon to Thurs 9.15 to 5.15, Fri 9.15 to 5 (ends May 9).

Music

Concert by the Scottish Early Music Consort: St Andrews Lower College Hall, 8.
Jazz by the Lenzi Best Quartet and Kathy Stobart: South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire, 7.30.
Organ concert by James Lancelot: Durham Cathedral, 8.
Harp concert by Maria Roles: St Mary's Church, Clifton Village, 7.30.
Organ recital by Martin Schellenberg: Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Concert by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra (horn section) and Rosalie Armstrong (piano): St David's Hall, Cardiff, 10.5.

Talks, lectures, films

Larger than Life by D A Wilks: Lonsdale Court Hotel, Norfolk Rd, Cliftonville, 7.30.
Development of a Wildlife Refuge by Martin Moore Vanbrugh: College, University of York, 8.
Residentialism by John Pulford: Cambridge Institute of Education, Shaftesbury Rd, 12.30.
The Discovery of the Middle Ages by Prof Hugh Trevor-Roper: University of Edinburgh, William Robertson Building, George Sq, 4.15.

General

Book Fair: Book Market, Chantry Hall, Norwich, 10 to 5.

Roads

London and the South-east: A22 northbound carriageway is reduced to a single lane at Purley. Delays between 8 am and 5 pm.
A10: Diversion because of preparations for a construction at Hoddeston interchange, Harrogate.
A207: Richmond Road, Kingston, drainage work between Ham and Kingston.
M5: Worcester: lane closures with a diversion between Junctions 8 (A50) and 9 (Newbury).
A52: Devon: roadworks on the Ashburton to Plymouth Road at Ashburton. Lane closures on the northbound carriageway.
A52: Devon: temporary traffic lights in use on the Bovey Road to Cornhill Road. The Midlands: A466, Warwickshire: contraflow in operation on the Coleshill bypass for repair work.
M5: Hereford/Worcester: only one lane open northbound between Junctions 4 (A38) Birmingham South West (Bromsgrove) and 5 (A50) Droitwich. W1: London: contraflow between Junctions 15 (Northampton) and 16 (Northampton). The southbound entry slip road at Junction 16 is closed.
The Merid: M6, Lancashire: contraflow between Junctions 15 and 16. Lane closures on both carriageways.
M63: Barton Bridge: widening scheme between Junctions 1 and 3. Lane restrictions on the A66 between Junctions 15 and 16. Lane closures on both carriageways.
A66/A67: Grampian: roundabout reconstruction on Great North Road (A66) and Anderson Drive (A67) Aberdeen.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending April 27:

- 1 Eastenders (Tue/Sun) 20.0
- 2 Eastenders (Tue/Sun) 19.50
- 3 Crimewatch UK 18.05
- 4 Question Time 18.05
- 5 That's Life 12.80
- 6 News and weather (Sun 21:00) 11.55
- 7 News and weather (Thu) 10.55
- 8 Dynasty 10.40
- 9 Antiques Roadshow 10.30

Channel 4

- 1 Brookside (Mon/Sat) 8.25
- 2 Brookside (Tue/Sat) 8.55
- 3 The Bill 8.25
- 4 Lou Grant 3.60
- 5 Royal 210 3.50
- 6 The Bill 2.55
- 7 News at 10 2.50
- 8 4 Women 2.50
- 9 Prospects 2.55

Breakfast television

The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (10.00-11.00) are shown, showing the reach — the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes:

- 1 BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri (10.00-11.00) 2.8 (8.2)
- 2 Sun 12.9

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Births: Sigismund Freud, Freiburg, Moravia (Prigor, Czechoslovakia), 1856; Robert Peary, Arctic explorer, Cresson, Pennsylvania, 1856; Luis Diego, statesman, Buenos Aires, 1859; Rudolph Valentino, Castella, Italy, 1895.
Deaths: Cornelius Jansen, theologian, Ypres, low countries, 1638; Alexander von Humboldt, explorer, Berlin, 1859; Henry David Thoreau, poet and essayist, Concord, Massachusetts, 1862; Edward VII, reigned 1901-10, Buckingham Palace, 1910; Maurice Maeterlinck, poet and playwright, Nice, 1948; Maria Montessori, educator, Noordwijktaan, Netherlands, 1952.
Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke were assassinated by the 'Invincibles' in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882. The German aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin crashed at Lakehurst, New Jersey, 1937.

Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

1. Times Portfolio is not published in the Times on Wednesdays.
2. Times Portfolio is a collection of public companies whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange and quoted in the Times.
3. The companies included in the Times Portfolio are those whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange and quoted in the Times.
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The pound

Country	Bank	Rate
Australia	2.45	2.45
Canada	2.45	2.45
Denmark	12.94	12.94
France	11.58	11.58
Germany	3.48	3.48
Hong Kong	12.18	12.18
Italy	20.00	20.00
Japan	200.00	200.00
Netherlands	11.58	11.58
Portugal	200.00	200.00
Spain	166.67	166.67
Sweden	11.58	11.58
Switzerland	1.48	1.48
USA	1.58	1.58
Yugoslavia	200.00	200.00

Weather forecast

All areas will remain under the influence of a slow-moving depression centred to the south-west of Ireland.

Most places will have showers or longer periods of rain which may be heavy in places. There will also be drier interludes with some sunshine, especially in the far north and also in the east at first.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Angles: E winds; Drizzle; rain at first. Showers developing during the afternoon, merging to give heavy rain in the evening. Wind SE light or moderate; max temp 15C (59F).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals. Showers developing, some heavy. Wind SE light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Bright at first. Showers, some heavy, developing with some longer periods of rain. Wind SE moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, some heavy, at first. Sunny intervals developing but some scattered showers. Wind SE light or moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Wales, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry at first. Outbreaks of rain spreading from S, clearing later. Wind E or SE, light or moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: continuing unsettled with showers and sunny intervals.

Lighting up time

London 9.1 pm to 4.52 am
Belfast 8.31 pm to 4.47 am
Edinburgh 9.31 pm to 4.47 am
Glasgow 9.16 pm to 4.52 am
Newcastle 9.16 pm to 4.52 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; b, bar; r, rain; s, sun.

City	C	F
Belfast	10.0	50.0
Birmingham	11.5	52.7
Bristol	11.5	52.7
Cardiff	11.5	52.7
Edinburgh	11.5	52.7
Glasgow	11.5	52.7

High Tides

Location	AM	PM
Aberdeen	12.47	12.50
Belfast	12.47	12.50
Birmingham	12.47	12.50
Bristol	12.47	12.50
Cardiff	12.47	12.50
Edinburgh	12.47	12.50
Glasgow	12.47	12.50
London	12.47	12.50
Newcastle	12.47	12.50
Nottingham	12.47	12.50
Sheffield	12.47	12.50
Southampton	12.47	12.50
Wolverhampton	12.47	12.50

Around Britain

Region	Sun Rain	Mon	Tue
East Coast	7.5	13.5	5.5
South Coast	7.5	13.5	5.5
Wales	7.5	13.5	5.5
Scotland	7.5	13.5	5.5
Ireland	7.5	13.5	5.5

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fog; h, fog; r, rain; s, sun; an, snow; t, thunder.

City	C	F
Aberdeen	10.0	50.0
Belfast	10.0	50.0
Birmingham	11.5	52.7
Bristol	11.5	52.7
Cardiff	11.5	52.7
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London	12.47	12.50
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Nottingham	12.47	12.50
Sheffield	12.47	12.50
Southampton	12.47	12.50
Wolverhampton	12.47	12.50

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Chernobyl reactor still leaking

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

US NOTEBOOK

Policy of devaluing backfires

From Maxwell Newton New York
The Administration and the Federal Reserve Board have tried many stunts and schemes in their efforts to revive the flagging United States economy.

There has been a huge Keynesian-style federal budget deficit, which has been important in preventing a deep recession after the inflationary madness of the 1970s.

There have been two surges of money growth - in 1982-83 and in 1984-85. This form of stimulus is plainly no longer working - at least insofar as it is supposed to produce accelerating real economic growth.

Last year real gross national product grew by a miserable 2.2 per cent and the omens suggest that real economic growth this year will be little better. Monetary policy has produced a boom in the prices of financial assets and of homes, but it has failed to produce stronger economic growth.

Last September, the Administration tried a third tack - heavy devaluation of the dollar against the yen and accelerated devaluation against other leading currencies.

This scheme produced the desired devaluation, but it did not produce any acceleration of economic growth, nor, as yet, any reduction in the US trade deficit, either globally, or bilaterally against the Japanese. Now this latest policy line has started to backfire.

Foreigners are becoming more and more wary of investing in the US, with the result that its interest rates are starting to rise again - in an environment of economic stagnation that is a mere whisker away from actual recession.

Last month's unemployment news was negative. In addition, factory orders for March and the March trade deficit were both disappointing. Normally, this would have produced a rise in bond prices - cash and futures.

But both cash and futures have dropped and the yield on the 30-year cash bill is now back up to 7 1/2 per cent and heading for 7 3/4 per cent - from a low of 7.15 per cent on April 21.

No line of policy - fiscal, monetary or foreign exchange - is producing accelerating economic growth. The Administration's forecasts of 4 per cent growth in 1985 and 1986 are wrong and have discredited it.

We are now in the following position:
- Economic growth is negligible. The first-quarter estimate of 3.2 per cent for real GNP growth is a bitter joke in the markets.
- Interest rates are starting to rise, in a context of economic stagnation - what they are not supposed to do.
- Capital inflow is almost certainly declining; there is no other sensible explanation for the weakness of bonds.
- Because of deflation, "real" interest rates on government securities, from about five years out, are a uniform 9 1/2 per cent - an unprecedented "real" rate.
- The devaluation has failed to halt the import surge, perhaps because so many countries trading with the US have either not appreciated or have actually devalued against the dollar.

In short, America is in a fix. It plainly cannot afford the vast expenditures on social welfare and military preparedness from its own resources. And now the most likely prospect is for a decline in production, making still less available in the way of resources.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Citicorp, Govett Atlantic Investment Trust, Govett Enterprise Investment Trust, London Entertainment Trust, National Home Loans Corporation, Telecomputing, Trafalgar House (expected May 7), Anchor International Fund (quarterly), Fimaks, Ambrose Investment Trust, Percy Bilton, Centraway Trust, Lee Cooper, United Friendly Insurance, Wace Group.
TOMORROW - Interims: Imperial Cold Storage, Royal Bank of Scotland Group, Whessoe, Fimaks Barker and Dobson, City of Oxford Investment Trust, Feedex, James Fisher, Harris Queensway, Molyux Holdings, Nurdin and Peacock, Silentnight Holdings, WA Holdings.
THURSDAY - Interims: AE Howard Group (interim dividend), United Spring and Steel, Vaux Group, Fimaks Allied-Lyons, European Ferries, Exel Group, Garner Booth, Holt Lloyd International, Marks and Spencer, Just Rubber, Francis Sumner, UEL Usher-Walker.
FRIDAY - Interims: Windsor Securities, Fimaks German Smaller Companies Investment Trust, Joseph Holt, P and W Maclellan.

Summit paves the way for more interest rate cuts

From Sarah Hogg, Tokyo

A further round of international interest rate cuts is likely after discussions between finance ministers of the seven summit countries in Tokyo yesterday. The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, described the prospects as "quite promising".

Summit governments, including the United States, have, however, accepted that West Germany cannot lead the way because it is at present close to its lower exchange rate limit within the European Monetary System.

Summit governments also reached a truce in the dispute about exchange rate policy. They have rejected a plea for intervention to depress the yen from the Japanese Government, but agreed to pause in their efforts to bring down the dollar.

The yen continued to rise and the dollar to fall on the foreign exchange markets. Other governments pointed out that since the dollar's high point early last year, other currencies - including the pound - have risen as much as the yen against the dollar.

When Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, reopened the question of the yen in yesterday's discussions between heads of government, President Reagan apparently jokingly thanked him for the assistance to US exporters.

For the moment, summit governments say they are ready to leave exchange rates to market forces, concentrating on the need for further interest rate cuts.

This is a compromise between the Japanese and Ger-



Yasuhiro Nakasone pleads to depress the yen

man view that the fall in the dollar has gone far enough. A rift between summit governments on exchange rate management was avoided by agreement to enlarge the Group of Five.

Since last September, the finance ministers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain have co-ordinated central bank intervention in the currency markets, mounting a successful attack on the dollar. This has infuriated the Italians in particular, and Signor Bettino Craxi's main objective at the summit was to secure Italian access to an enlarged Group of Seven.

However, the French and British resisted. They feared that if the Group of Five were enlarged the US, Japan and West Germany would decide to take all the important currency agreements among themselves.

A warning that British growth might be suffering in the short-term from the fall in oil prices, before the benefits began to show through, was given by Mrs Thatcher.

Directors more optimistic about business prospects

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

Business confidence in economic prospects and the Government's policies has increased sharply since the Budget, according to the latest Business Opinion Survey by the Institute of Directors.

The survey, which was carried out among members of the institute in the first three weeks of April, shows a sharp recovery in confidence in government policies, with 63 per cent of respondents satisfied or neutral with government performance compared with only 44 per cent in February.

About 35 per cent said they were dissatisfied compared with more than half in February.

Businessmen overwhelmingly believe that lower oil prices have proved beneficial to the British economy, with 72 per cent saying there has been a national benefit compared with 7 per cent who believe the effect has been adverse.

Half of those who took part in the survey said their companies had benefited and only 8 per cent said they had suffered.

There was also a dramatic improvement in optimism about economic prospects. More than 40 per cent of businessmen said they were more hopeful than six months ago, the best result since April last year and dramatically up from the 19 per cent reported in February.

The results of the survey contrast strongly with the view of economic prospects painted by the Keynesian Cambridge Econometrics forecasting group.

According to its latest forecast, unemployment will remain at more than three million for the next 10 years despite the benefits of cheaper oil.

The forecasting group expects the economy to grow at only 2.1 per cent a year for the next two years compared with the Government's estimate of 3 per cent.

Several short-term indicators since the Budget make higher growth less likely, said the group, which is the commercial wing of the Cambridge Growth Project at the University of Cambridge applied economics department.

Unemployment has increased unexpectedly, the balance of payments is much worse than anticipated and industrial output has been almost stationary.

"Only the financial markets have been carried away with ever-increasing gains which appear to be more and more out of touch with the underlying economic performance," it said.

"Although the fall in oil prices has helped gross domestic product, by raising export demand and reducing inflation, this is only about 0.5 per cent, raising 1986 growth from 1.5 per cent (expected in the Cambridge Econometrics December forecast) to 2 per cent."

"This is a significant slowdown from last year's 3.4 per cent."

In the longer term the group sees the continuation of a divided society with those in work experiencing continual improvements in living standards.

Top tax in US may be cut to 27%

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Senate is considering proposals to cut the top rate of income tax from 50 per cent to 27 per cent.

In recent weeks, the Senate Finance Committee has tried and failed to reach agreement on a broad range of tax reform measures, particularly those affecting favoured industries.

To break the deadlock, Mr Robert Packwood, the chairman, drew up a plan at the weekend which makes concessions to protected industries while retaining the goal of providing maximum tax relief to low-income and middle-income families.

Yesterday, Mr Packwood threatened to meet around the clock to win support for the compromise legislation.

The new plan not only cuts by almost one-half the top individual rate, but also lowers the top rate for corporations sharply, from 46 per cent to 33 per cent.

At the same time, the personal exemption and standard deduction would be raised to \$2,000.

To counter the lost revenues from the lowered rate structures, the Packwood Bill closes an estimated \$50 billion-worth of tax loopholes.

In addition, it attempts to make the tax system simpler, by eliminating the distinction between ordinary income and capital gains from investment income.

The potential loss of preferential treatment for capital gains is expected to be one of the main sticking points in the Bill's progress.

Under the new Bill, families with less than \$40,000 annual income, or almost 80 per cent of all US taxpayers, would pay only at the 15 per cent rate.

Signing-on fees face 60% tax

By Lawrence Lever

Many analysts, dealers and other recipients of huge signing-on fees paid by talent scouting city institutions are in for a shock from the Inland Revenue, according to Mr Peter Wyman, a partner at Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the international accountancy firm.

Mr Wyman is predicting a wave of litigation as the Inland Revenue assesses the signing on fees, known as golden hellos, to income tax.

This is likely to reduce the welcoming aspect of the hello considerably as assessments under Schedule E will generally be for income tax at a top rate of 60 per cent.

A variety of schemes have been used for those receiving golden hellos, aimed at dressing them up as capital rather than income, and therefore liable only to capital Gains Tax at a maximum rate of 30 per cent.

In most cases these schemes simply will not work and the Revenue will treat the payments as being payments for future services and liable to assessment under Schedule E," Mr Wyman says.

"We are aware of the types of golden hello that are being paid," an Inland Revenue spokesman said. "The hellos themselves are going to be tied to taking employment and will normally be taxed under Schedule E. In our view the position is fairly clear cut."

Saatchi poised to bid for leading US group

By Our Business Correspondent

Saatchi & Saatchi is in talks which could lead to the takeover of the third largest advertising agency in the United States, the privately-owned Ted Bates.

A successful takeover by Saatchi of Bates would make it the largest advertising agency in the world and go a long way towards meeting the group's goal of creating a global network of business services.

The negotiations have been going on for some time and have now reached a crucial stage.

The two companies combined would have billings of \$6.5 billion (£4.2 billion) and a gross income of nearly £1 billion.

Saatchi has announced a £400 million rights issue, bringing its total market value to nearly £1 billion. Saatchi said at the time that the money was earmarked for a string of acquisitions and particularly a big push into the United States.

Bates is a New York-based agency with billings of \$3 billion. It was founded in 1945 by Theodore Bates. During the 1960s it expanded internationally with the acquisition of John Hobson in Britain and George Patterson in Australia.

Elsewhere in the advertising industry, Wight Collins Rutherford Scott is said by stock market sources to be on the verge of a large expansion with the conclusion of two substantial acquisitions.

Schools move by CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, backed by £200,000 of private company cash, has launched an Industry Year attempt to persuade schools and universities to convince students of the value of the wealth-creating manufacturing sector.

Under a plan backed by Rank Xerox, the CBI is to establish a National Education Programme Unit to be run jointly by Understanding British Industry (UBI), the schools-industry link administered by the CBI's Education Foundation.

Rank Xerox is providing £120,000 to UBI, with which it has been involved for five years, bringing the total it has invested in the scheme to £200,000 over the next three years.

The unit is to expand the provision of training workshops on education management for head teachers and launch a secondment programme for teachers into Rank Xerox. It will also publish a book to help young people adjust to adult working life and advise secondary schools of latest information technology developments.

Charities seek benefit change in Finance Bill

Five of Britain's leading charities are pressing for an amendment in the Finance Bill which would allow them to benefit more from the Chancellor's proposals for tax relief on charitable donations.

The five - Dr Barnardo's, Mencap, Help the Aged, Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund - are hoping for an amendment during this afternoon's Finance Bill debate in the Commons, which would allow them to act as agents for other charities, to collect charitable contributions from employees.

The Bill at present would restrict schemes to collections by approved agencies such as the Charities Aid Foundation.

White Paper tackles red tape

By Teresa Poole

Wide ranging proposals for cutting the red tape and bureaucracy affecting companies will be published in a White Paper on deregulation later this month.

Details will emerge of how government departments are being made to evaluate the cost to companies of complying with new legislation.

More controversially, the programme will include some unwinding of existing regulations in fields such as planning, employment, social security and licensing.

The paper is the latest step in the Government's offensive against what it perceives as excessive legislation which holds back the creation and growth of companies, particularly small businesses.

Burden, the Enterprise and Deregulation Unit at the Department of Employment has been working on taking this further.

In the autumn, the unit began discussions with other Government departments on weeding out unnecessary new laws which cause more trouble and inconvenience for businesses than their benefits warrant.

Officials now have to look at business costs when drawing up new legislation and must submit a "compliance costs analysis" to the deregulation unit.

If the proposed law fails to satisfy the unit, it can be blocked. "We have already seen examples which have not been proceeded with," one of the deregulation staff said.

be further suggestions for training enforcement officers from departments including the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise to take greater account of the businessman's needs and views and to adopt a more helpful approach.

On updating legislation, the Government intends to cut down and simplify existing laws.

Two main areas are still under discussion: the future of the small company audit requirement and the precise changes to the use classes order which specifies what functions a property can be used for.

A Department of Trade and Industry consultation document on whether small companies should be required to file annual accounts at Companies House found opinions sharply

divided. That split has yet to be resolved.

Those in favour of dropping the audit argue that money would be better spent by companies on current management accounts. But this would remove one of the main, albeit historic, sources of information for the customers and the creditors of a company.

On property uses, the aim is to reduce the number of categories from the present level of more than 20. Some classes date from the last century and are designed to control the siting of operations such as glass manufacturing.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Is it more blessed to give or take?

The Ron-Yasu summit, the Japanese are calling it, in cosy recognition that President Ronald Reagan is easily Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's most important guest. It is not only that the US and Japan between them account for more than two-thirds of the output of the seven countries at the Tokyo summit. The economic ties between these two super-economies have become rather too close for comfort.

Japan now earns close on \$6 billion a month from net trade with the US, the most important element in a current account surplus rising towards \$70 billion, and an important factor in a US current account deficit approaching \$135 billion.

Japan's surplus is spent on capital exports, on which in turn the US depends. American politicians persistently argue that Japanese capital is not financing the American budget deficit, but is drawn into the US by private investment opportunities.

This is a diversion. The critical fact is that US industry and US government need to borrow more than American savers can supply, and much of the gap is filled by a Japanese tendency to save more than the country needs.

One might suppose that this dependence made the US the supplicant at international meetings, and the Japanese top dogs. Not a bit of it. The Americans have been demanding that the Japanese save less, and extracting some remarkable-sounding promises to rejig the tax system and damp down savings incentives.

And they have rebuffed the main Japanese economic request, which was for concerted central bank intervention to hold down the yen. The clue to this puzzle is not simply that the US economy is still three times the size of the Japanese. It is that both sides are desperate to protect their traders. America's manufacturers are scarred by years of a rising dollar. Japan's manufacturers are now fearful that one way or another, they will lose their American markets. And it is those who receive - the Americans - who hold the cards. They can, and do, threaten to lower the protectionist shutters.

To be strictly fair to the American Administration, it has in Tokyo given more than lip-service to free trade, both in the dogged persistence with which it has herded the other summit countries towards a new worldwide set of trade negotiations, and in bilateral talks. But in the argument with Japan, it is the US which has to take the blame for the big, macroeconomic causes of the dispute while Japan is responsible for lots of microeconomic errors.

To see where America is in trouble, follow through the route it has chosen to correct its vast trade imbalance with Japan. Since the dollar's high point early in 1985, the yen has risen more than 50 per cent against the dollar: a staggering correction that has naturally begun to alarm Japa-

nese manufacturers. The US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, wants to see more; but Germany wants to call a halt, and even Britain is ready for a pause. So, while the Japanese request for concerted intervention to bring down the superyen (as last year it brought down the superdollar) received the thumbs down at the summit, the dollar is to be left to market forces for a bit.

Yet it is precisely those market forces that could prove Mr Baker's undoing. The dollar's fall so far should, given time, force through quite an adjustment in America's deficit on the current account of its balance of payments. But the speed at which this can happen depends heavily on how rapidly America corrects its other imbalance, on the capital account of the balance of payments. And policy is moving along two different time-scales.

Congress wants rapid improvement in the trade deficit. But the capital inflow will be needed so long as the budget deficit remains on its present scale; and for all the optimism in President Reagan's speeches here, progress remains slow.

This contradiction could be brutally resolved if the dollar begins to slide precipitately, which would choke off capital inflows and force internal adjustment. But - if Congress cannot cut the deficit - that adjustment could only take one of two unpleasant forms. Either the Federal Reserve Board could loosen the reins and allow inflation to reduce the real burden of debt; or it could tighten to defend the dollar, thus choking off some of the private demand for capital but also damage the US economy's chances of achieving the acceleration so confidently predicted in Tokyo where the Administration has said much of its trade deficit can be attributed to the growth gap between buoyant America and sluggish Europe.

In the first half of the 1980s, America's propensity to import - that is, the import share of every extra bit of domestic demand - increased 24 per cent, much in line with other Western countries. Japan's increased only 3 per cent.

But does it matter where the merits lie, to the rest of the summit governments pottering around Tokyo? Unfortunately, it does. For the situation would only be stable if both economies were happy to go on giving and taking in the way they do today; and while Japan is happy to save too much, America is not happy to import too much. A free fall for the dollar would oblige all members of the summit club to engage in a complicated rescue operation. Worse still, protectionism in America would, by all accounts hit Europe harder than Japan; and Britain perhaps hardest of all.

Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

AA High Growth lump sum investment. The Fund that has grown by 250% in 7 years. With AA Guardian Royal Exchange's High Growth Investment Bond, a £10,000 investment made in 1979 would be worth £36,715 today... Guaranteed acceptance and built-in insurance. Your Bond is automatically insured from day 1. Should you die, at least the full value of your investment (less any withdrawals) will be returned. There's no medical and no health questions to answer. For an illustration of how the AA High Growth Investment Bond could perform for you, complete and return the coupon today. Special terms - not normally available elsewhere - are offered if you invest £4,000 or more before 16th May 1986. Invest any sum from £2,000 to £10,000 or more if you wish. Cash it in at any time or use it to provide tax-free income. If you have any questions please ring 0256 469074. REPLY BY 16th MAY 1986. POSITIVELY NO MEDICAL. Send this coupon in an envelope (no stamp required) to: FREEPOST (G629), Automobile Association Insurance Services, Dept. LF-GD-18, Ballam Road, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs FY8 4BR. Name, Address, Postcode. I am considering investing £. HIGH GROWTH INVESTMENT BOND.

GILT-EDGED EMS the variable in loan rates equation

The gilt market feels like a once raucous party where the drink has run out and the guests are sobering up. New supplies are promised, but it is worth hanging on? The temptation is simply to call it a day and go home.

Yields have plunged on falling inflation and the prospect of short interest rates in headlong retreat. When base rates were last reduced the money markets were already looking for the next cut, and the gilt market was following market rates.

In the event it took a dose of sobriety in the United States bond market to bring the British markets to heel. Money rates adjusted to the existing base rate level and gilt prices fell, although nothing like as far as US bonds.

Since then the gilt market has been in a state of torpor. But with long yields at about 9 per cent and base rates at 10 1/2 per cent, it continues to discount further base rate cuts.

That is the central problem facing the market. If anything the underlying fundamentals have improved recently. But the market is at a level which has further good news already built into it. So what can send it better?

The market needs the hope of base rate cuts to be translated into reality - with the firm prospect of more to come. In short, it needs base rates to go some of the way to catch up with long yields before it can make further progress.

In the short term, domestic factors are unlikely to be much help. Tuesday's money supply figures will probably be grim, with M3 growing by 2 1/2 per cent or so on the month. Immediate help for British base rate prospects must come from abroad.

Another round of international rate cuts emerging from the Tokyo summit would be one source. Even if this is not delivered soon by international diplomacy, it may well be delivered later by economic forces.

We have reached the interesting position where officials in West Germany and Japan feel that the dollar is already low enough and want to halt the slide, yet in the United States the Administration is apparently happy to see the dollar fall further, and the Federal Reserve is worried about the continuing weakness of the US economy, a concern which Friday's employment statistics did nothing to allay.

This difference of view will stand in the way of an effective intervention strategy to shore up the dollar. So the only course of action open for West Germany and Japan, short of fiscal expansion, is further reductions in interest rates. But to have an effect on their currencies, these will have to be reductions unmatched by reductions in the US.

Yet as long as the US economy disappoints hopes of resurgence, US rates themselves will be heading down. The West German central bank may be worried about the weakness of the mark within the European Monetary System but this will be temporary. Once it is over, West German rates will surely come down.

Looking further out, purely domestic factors should bring British rates down. Forget EMS. It is inflation which is governing British interest rate policy now.

The market was favourably surprised by the Treasury's Budget forecast that inflation would be down to 3 1/2 per cent by the end of the year. Yet that now looks decidedly on the conservative side. 2 1/2 per cent could be reached by May (reported in June), and granted a fair wind could just about hold until the end of the year.

At current base rate levels, this would put real interest rates at 1 per cent. This need not be a serious concern if prospects for the real economy were robust. But recent statistics have heightened worries on this score. The trade figures for March made particularly gloomy reading. And unemployment has con-

tinued to rise faster than the Government expected. So the Chancellor has a tightrope to walk. On the one hand the favourable inflation prospects depend on continued confidence in sterling, which would be undermined by over-hasty base rate cuts. So he must make all due signs of caution and reluctance, keeping one eye on the oil price and another on the Federal Reserve, before cutting British rates. But he can ill afford to take risks with the British recovery either. So rates will have to come down, despite the discomfiting.

The gilt fund manager has also to find space in the back of his mind to keep thoughts of the EMS alive. Despite frequent downings from the Prime Minister, the flames of hope still burn in the Bank of England, the Foreign Office, and now the Treasury.

Predicting the timing of entry is virtually impossible and it may not occur until after the next election. But if it does happen, it will be without much warning and probably over a weekend. Fund managers would come into the office to find the gilt market several points better.

For with a firm commitment to the EMS in place, UK interest rates would be enormously attractive. What ever the Chancellor says about high British rates being needed to offset a higher rate of growth of unit labour costs, rates here look 2-3 per cent higher relative to rates abroad than can be accounted for by this factor.

The reason seems to be that international investors demand a "confidence premium" from sterling interest rates to compensate for the perceived risk of currency depreciation. With sterling in the EMS, the need for this premium would be much reduced, and British rates would have to come down with a thump. But EMS entry, if not quite in the lap of the gods, is not far from it. It is for Mrs Thatcher to decide.

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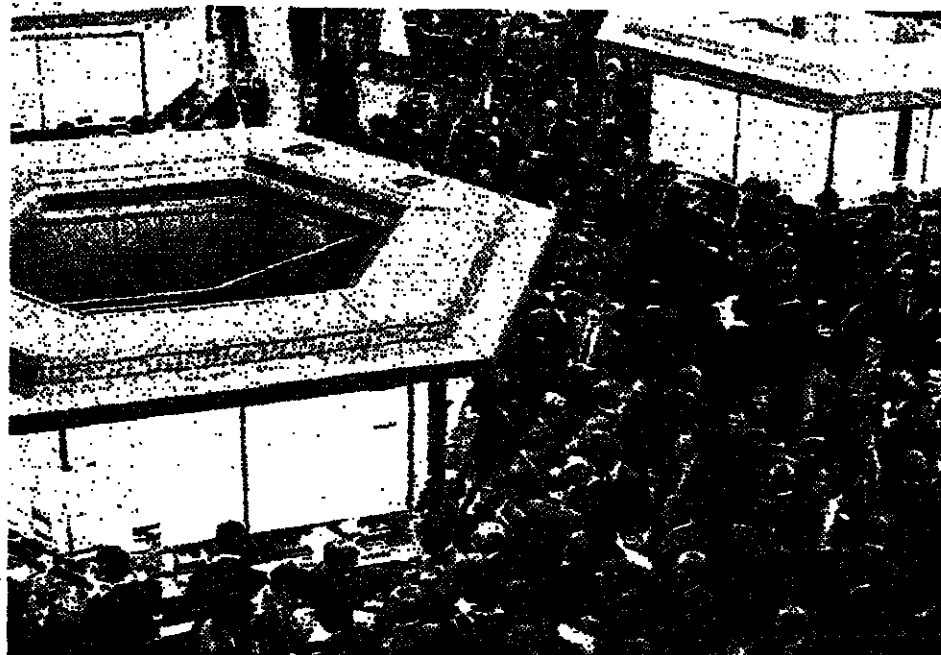
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A market in the melting pot

Big bang and the advance to artificial intelligence together promise exciting and potentially traumatic changes to the securities industry. J Dundas Hamilton assesses the pitfalls and benefits lying in wait for the stockbroker between now and the turn of the century.



History in the making...electronics will limit the role of the Stock Exchange floor

I foresee quite a clearly defined division between the short term, which runs from the present date until the end of 1989, and the longer term, ending at the turn of the century.

The reason behind such a definite break at the end of the present decade lies in the date of the big bang (October 27) and the terms of the deals which have been agreed between financial houses, the Stock Exchange and member firms, whereby the partners are locked into the new organization for a five-year period from the middle of 1984.

The short-term outlook for member firms is not as black as it is often painted. The trend towards a smaller number of businesses, divided more sharply into the large, the specialist and the small, is likely to continue.

The speed of change will depend largely upon the state of the stock market and the action taken by government to encourage investment by the private individual. If the big bang coincides with a prolonged fall in equity prices and low turnover, then the transition could be painful indeed.

But the encouragement of the share-owning individual by fiscal measures could well reduce the impact. The firm solely dependent upon private clients is, in my view, in a less vulnerable position than the medium-sized firm which has expanded its services to cater for a limited number of institutional connections.

The new gilt-edged market will open in the autumn of 1986 with possibly some 30 market-makers. The six major gilt-edged brokers and the three existing gilt-edged jobbers will be joined by a further half dozen brokers currently not in the top flight two or three discount houses, and a further half dozen overseas houses, some of which already use the gilt-edged market as a hedge in their United States Treasury bond dealings.

The liquidity of the market is likely to go through three separate stages. At first I would expect it to be fairly high, as the well-financed newcomers decide that they have to show their muscle power and are prepared to lead by their mistakes.

The second stage might prove to be more cautious, when those who had decided to gain market share at any cost realize that the size of the market is insufficient to accommodate so many players.

And finally, around the end of the five-year period, some will decide that the game is not worth the candle and make a tactical withdrawal, leaving at most a dozen major concerns in competition.

The firms which have committed themselves totally to a bank or other financial institution may in practice undergo the most traumatic experience of all. The difference in culture

between autonomy in stockbroking, with all the flexibility and individual responsibility which this has entailed, and hierarchy in banking, may stretch some loyalties to the limit.

While partners who have acquired very large capital sums may accept their new status as inevitable, many will find it difficult to continue their work with the same competitive edge.

Overseas firms which have taken a strategic decision not to acquire a member firm but to rely on their own expertise and enhance their existing London organizations have already exhibited a willingness to buy talent and shown that they have long purses to satisfy their needs.

Differences in culture may stretch loyalties

These star players, particularly where they come from the medium-sized firms, will find themselves placed in the invidious positions of having to decide whether to stay in a firm whose future prosperity is in some doubt and miss an opportunity which may never occur again, or to seize the chance for themselves in the knowledge that their departure may put their friends and colleagues in jeopardy.

The dealing system will gradually evolve over the three years to the end of the decade, and the floor of the House, although no longer the centre for the largest transactions, will continue to play its part as a market place.

It is possible that a two-tier market will develop, differentiating between the major stocks of international interest and those of the smaller domestic companies. Automated dealing systems for small bargains will be installed and, well before the end of the decade, the methods of input of last trades and the audit trail for surveillance will be fully established.

For the investment clients, I am doubtful if many institutions will notice a material reduction in costs. The present rates of commission on UK equities compare very well with those charged on US common stocks, even after the 1984 cuts, and the reductions in commissions on gilt-edged,

introduced in 1983, make them competitive with the kind of margins that the new market-makers will require to maintain continuous and liquid markets.

The institutional investment manager will find himself looking closely at the financial standing of his brokers, particularly in times of weak or falling markets, and he may decide that prudence should take precedence over personal allegiance in reducing the number with whom he deals.

It is probable that he will agree a package of commission with those brokers who undertake most of his business, so that he does not have to negotiate every transaction and ensures both an efficient dealing service and the benefit of research material.

The private client is likely to receive a better service than previously, although he may well have to pay more for it. The number of investors is also likely to rise substantially, at least towards the end of the eighties, as banks, building societies, chain stores and others promote financial services, with investment to the fore.

The discount broker, too, will be in evidence, offering an "execution only" service, although this is more likely to appeal to the professional punter than the investment client.

In international securities, I believe, the short term will show a really material development. The quoting of overseas securities on the SEAQ screen, particularly those of European companies, will provide opportunities for London investors which have been lacking before.

The 24-hour market, where the market-maker's book rotates round the world from London to New York to Tokyo and back to London, will give an exceptional dealing facility. And the British participants in the Eurobond market will have added strength to their position with a widespread network of retail outlets behind them.

In 1988-89, we will see the beginning of the truly paperless registration of securities and the cashless settlement. The tedious and expensive paperwork of today will give way to the automatic book-entries that will be commonplace in the nineties.

The final year of the eighties may, however, prove almost as traumatic as 1986 or 1987 to those who set up the major financial conglomerates. In this year, many former partners who were locked into their new organizations by way of "golden handcuffs" will be set free.

If the culture differences have proved insurmountable or the managements of the new organizations have failed to provide the incentive and job satisfaction to inject their teams with the drive for success that motivated them previously, there will be an exodus from stockbroking of many of the current high-flyers in the industry. At the same time, the success or failure of market-making in

both the gilt-edged and equity markets will have become apparent over a three-year period.

In the more general field of broker-dealers, management buyouts may also take place, where financial institutions return to the business with which they feel more comfortable and the frustrated entrepreneurs start again in some more specialist role.

By the end of the eighties, in my view, London will have become the accepted world centre for international investment management. In the previous few years, a large number of leading overseas organizations will have sought membership of the Stock Exchange, since it will be seen to be the principal overseas market for the domestic securities of many European countries.

The market for international securities in the Pacific Basin will still be centered on Tokyo, but for local securities outside Japan, Hong Kong will be the acknowledged centre, becoming increasingly important as the influence of China grows.

The key to the nineties lies in the increasingly rapid development of technology, which will be most felt in three areas: input of data and commands, communication, and research.

The development of full word-of-mouth to printed word operations is still at an

early stage. Commercial computers with the facility to accept vocal instructions are limited to a few words of command. However, if the human ear and brain can identify the meaning of sounds, there is no reason why the computer should fail.

In the nineties machines will be available which, having been tuned to the voice of the user, will turn every spoken word into print.

In the stockbroker's office this facility will have far greater effect than just replacing the secretary. One of the differences between a good institutional salesman and one who is only average is the ability to remember past telephone conversations and to know exactly what action the client has been considering. The convenience of a verbal notepad will be very valuable.

Much of the progress in the late eighties is expected to be in the internationalization of the London stock market, and this in itself will put greater pressure on the speed of communication.

The introduction of optical fibres into the telephone system with laser optics replacing electrical impulses, together with the latest switchgear designs, must improve the speed and clarity both of verbal messages and of transmitted data.

The stockbroker's briefcase may well contain not a single sheet of paper, but a VDU that will be capable of producing three dimensional colour images, together with a miniature computer, a handset to use for dictation, commands and as a personal telephone, the camera eye so that the other party is also speaking face-to-face, and miniaturized TV and video recorder.

In research the advance in technology is expected to make a major leap forward. The success of a research department will depend upon new techniques and new concepts. For one thing, the visual image will be three-dimensional and the models that the computer will be able to construct will be far more sophisticated than can easily be imagined today.

By the end of the nineties the intelligent computer will be much in evidence. Computers are already employed to make investment judgements, based on the facts presented to them. But markets move now, and are likely to do so for many years to come, on the hopes and fears of people. The computer will not be a party to such human emotions. So programs will have to be designed that introduce the human factor.

I am convinced that by the turn of the century the Stock Exchange will have consolidated its position as one of the three great securities markets in the world and as the natural centre for all international investment decisions.

These extracts are taken from *Stockbroking Tomorrow, a classic analysis of the big bang*, recently published by the Macmillan Press at £27.50. The author has recently retired as senior partner of Fielding Newson Smith & Co., the stockbrokers, and is a former deputy chairman of the Stock Exchange. His book *Stockbroking Today*, was first published in 1968 and a second edition in 1978.

Commercial paper fiddle

Back on terra firma, last week's announcement of the Government's plans to permit the emergence of a sterling commercial paper market will change the task of interpreting monetary conditions much more difficult.

For when it takes off, this new market will divert a large amount of borrowing away from the banks and hence out of £M3 million. But the authorities have stated that they do not propose to include commercial paper holdings in any of the other recognized aggregates such as PSLL, where they properly belong.

This will have the result that at long last £M3 million should come within bounds, but we will only be able to guess how much of this is due to the commercial paper fiddle, and how much is genuine.

Commercial paper deserves fund managers' thoughts for another reason too. It will be competing with acceptance, which are kept artificially cheap by the Bank of England's need to buy in vast quantities of bills to roll over its "bill mountain".

Would it not make sense to cut down on bill purchases and gradually run off the bill mountain, thus both ridding the authorities of a source of trouble and giving the new market a fair start? To do this, however, the authorities would have to underfund the PSBR, thus leaving the markets with sufficient liquidity to take up the bills no longer being brought by the Bank.

Yet that would not be so bad either! It would boost the gilt market, thus helping to underpin asset values generally. With the economic recovery

reinforcement and the Government's fiscal programme dependent upon substantial privatization issues, that would be most welcome.

But how could such an operation be presented? If the authorities cut their issues of gilts to reduce their bill holdings the result would probably be a corresponding switch out of bill finance and into commercial paper finance, with private debt (commercial paper), rather than public debt (gilts) in the hands of investors.

The authorities would have achieved nothing less than the privatization of the bill mountain.

Roger Bootle

Director and chief economist, Lloyds Merchant Bank

Housing crisis warning

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A housing crisis will occur in the next decade unless spending on council houses is stepped up, according to an article in the *National Westminster Bank Quarterly Review*, published today.

"Publicly-provided housing is the most run-down sector of the nation's infrastructure," the author, Mr Owen Simon, economist at the British Institute of Management, says. Spending on improving local authority housing needs to be 'boosted by at least £1

billion a year to prevent a housing crisis. In addition, new council house construction has fallen below demand in recent years.

The Policy Studies Institute has estimated that £1 billion a year needs to be spent on building new council homes. Between 1963 and 1983, house building rates in Britain were lower than in most other industrialized countries, Mr Simon says. "Waste, inefficiency, loss of amenity, urban decay, negative impact on

education, bad housing and traffic congestion seem to be among the consequences of delaying maintenance spending and cutting back on new build capital programmes," he says.

The root cause of the problem, according to the article, is the inclusion of capital spending in the public sector borrowing requirement. Economically viable capital projects should be financed through borrowing, it is said.

The advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

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9th May 1985

A warning to all company directors

Annual returns for 1985 which have not reached the Registrar of Companies are now overdue and must be filed immediately with the £20 fee.

Any accounts for a financial year ending 30 June 1985 or earlier are also overdue and must be filed immediately.

Failure to file returns or accounts is a criminal offence for which individual directors are liable to prosecution (in the last year there has been a 40% increase in prosecutions).

Convictions are now being notified to local papers in the areas where the defaulting directors live.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began April 28. Dealings end May 9. Contango day May 12. Settlement day May 19.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.



From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, 1985 High, 1985 Low, Company Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

Weekly Dividend table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns: Stock, Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years) table with columns: 1985 High, 1985 Low, Company Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: 1985 High, 1985 Low, Company Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: 1985 High, 1985 Low, Company Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

UNDATED table with columns: 1985 High, 1985 Low, Company Price, Orig. Price, % Chg, Div. P/E

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High Low Company Price Orig. Price % Chg Div. P/E

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High Low Company Price Orig. Price % Chg Div. P/E

High Low Company Price Orig. Price % Chg Div. P/E

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Handwritten note: 1/20/86

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

The Times/DEC Schneider Competition

Win a flight to New York in Concorde

Another giant leap forward

The merger of computers and communications, which has brought about the explosion in information technology, is on the verge of another major step forward in the revolution.

It already has a popular name: Digital Express. The idea is under scrutiny by British Telecom and eleven of its counterpart PTTs in Europe. Indeed, one of the Continental PTTs is tipped strongly as the likely candidate to take the plunge first.

The plan is to create in each country a second but new type of public communications network. The networks will carry voice, computer data and facsimile channels.

Moreover, the idea draws on much of the basic philosophy behind the public telephone network.

In particular, it enshrines two of the basic principles. One is the approach that requires that any telephone handset in a home, office or factory can call up any other of the millions on the

An invitation to the European companies network, although, in this case, the subscriber is likely to be using a personal computer or some other form of data equipment.

The other aspect is that the telephone subscriber has little interest in the fact that the telephone call may go over a link consisting of wires over one stretch, and radio circuits or maybe optical fibres over another.

Like sending a letter, provided the package arrives on time the combination of road, rail or aeroplane by which it got there is immaterial.

This same attitude also applies to the latest hi-tech innovation by a group of international companies embracing satellite technology,

THE WEEK

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

communications, computers and electronics.

The mastermind of the enterprise was the research laboratories of the giant Comsat company, a unique firm even among the advanced technology industries, in that no shareholder can retain more than a five per cent stake under United States law.

Comsat is putting technical plans to British Telecom and its counterparts, which include proposals for each organization to create a public DOMSAT (Domestic Satellite) based network. An invitation is also extended to European companies to adopt the scheme. The development adds another formidable name to the technology dictionary. It is called a Microterminal (VSAT) Interactive Networking System.

There are some key advances in the existing intricate technology of space communications which lie behind the initiative. For example, this applies especially to new developments in ways of allowing thousands of subscribers to simultaneously use a single satellite system, with the equivalent convenience of using the normal telephone dial or push button. It is done with a refined version of a technique that is known as time-division multiple access. Instead of referring to subscribers by telephone numbers, the new system calls the code which identifies an individual as an address.

The technique is all about sharing the capacity of a satellite to get the maximum use of its enormous radio capacity. This part of the technology touches on another

dimension of the project. The fact that a proposal for a public DOMSAT is considered at all underlines the surplus communications capacity that exists in space.

There is no problem in finding satellites which already have beams covering the appropriate countries in Europe. In addition, the economics of this type of network are fascinating.

The developers have stressed how much cheaper it could be to use communications via satellites from green field sites, like new towns and new industrial parks, compared with the high cost of laying new cable. The argument is bolstered by the success of the use of private links within international companies, using satellites.

On the other hand, the return of investment is copper in the ground, which British Telecom and the other PTTs have accumulated over decades. A different sort of public

Greenfield sites make economic sense

network for voice, FAX and data, which has to be complementary with the existing public network, may be discouraged if it appears to erode the traditional source of revenue.

If the idea were implemented, it would certainly be a stimulus for manufacturers in almost every sector of the hi-tech industries. It could also help in regional development for remote and rural areas, which are deprived of good communication links because of the costs of laying new circuits.

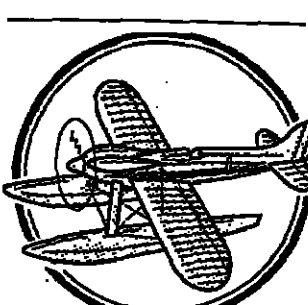
In the end, the decision rests with the national agencies because such a public network would be covered by laws on telecommunications.

This week is the official launch, in conjunction with Digital Equipment (DEC), of a new competition linked to the DEC Schneider air race.

First prize is a luxury weekend for two in New York with a return trip on Concorde. As well as the trip to New York, there are weekly prizes of a Supersonic Champagne Flight on Concorde for the prizewinner and a partner. This flight will take the winner out over the Atlantic where, at more than 50,000 feet, Concorde will go supersonic to Mach 2: twice the speed of sound at 13,400 mph.

A light lunch and champagne will be served during the flight, with the possibility of a trip to the flight deck. Finally, the winner will leave with a Concorde supersonic certificate and souvenir.

DEC is sponsoring the Schneider Trophy Race for



the third year in succession, over a course around the Solent, on Sunday June 22.

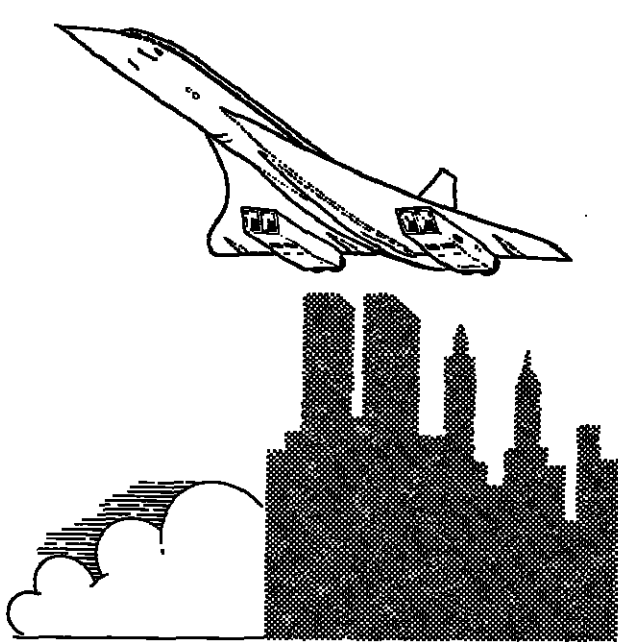
Prince Andrew, President of the Royal Aero Club, the body responsible for organizing the race, will start the event from Bembridge airfield on the Isle of Wight at 11 am. All six winners will be invited to the weekend event as guests of DEC, where, at a gala dinner

on Saturday June 21, the winner of the first prize will be announced.

The next day they will be part of the VIP party to watch the race from a cruise ship moored off Ryde Pier, the finishing line. At this point, the competitors, often neck and neck, pass by at wave-top height.

At the conclusion of the race, the guests will be transported back to the airfield where, after lunch, the prizegiving will take place.

Among the 60-plus competitors this year will be a Spitfire, which was developed from the Supermarine S6B, the winner of the 1931 race. This plane, which finally won the Schneider Trophy outright for Britain, will be a nostalgic link with the past, because 1986 is the 50th anniversary of its first flight.



The 1985 Digital Schneider Trophy race: A Harvard T6 (left) chases a Grumman Tiger 15 feet above the sea off Ryde Pier

The call goes out for the wide-skill expert

If the British manufacturing industry is to survive into the next century it must cross the new frontier of computer integrated manufacture - CIM for short. Already many Japanese, and a number of American companies have crossed this threshold and some British companies, including Lucas British Aerospace, Austin Rover and ICL, are now trying to catch up.

Piecemeal introduction of computerized systems into accounts, warehousing and design on has often resulted in a messy series of unexpected and incompatible systems.

CIM aims to unite the whole process. It can be a highly and expensive undertaking, requiring a diverse range of skills - production engineering, accounting and computing. The result is that the most advanced manufacturing companies, together with management consultants, are now in search of experts in computer integrated manufacturing to help them.

At ICL a whole cadre of CIM experts are currently being trained with recruitment of graduate engineers doubling this year specifically to meet the needs of automation - their training is likely to contain a much higher than average dose of computing to enable them to take on this role.

"Traditionally we employ two separate groups," explained ICL's Peter Kennedy. "Manufacturing engineers, who have usually qualified in production engineering, and system engineers who normally have a computer background. Gradually these two groups will be fused together as CIM becomes widespread throughout our manufacturing process."

JOB SCENE

The chief impact of CIM on manpower requirements is to break down the conventional skill divisions. For example, ICL particularly like a new degree course in electronics and manufacturing engineering at Loughborough University. It also favours a select group of universities and polytechnics whose engineering courses extend into business administration, management, and computing.

Of course some people will also move into CIM purely from the business and software direction. Since the autumn of last year management consultants Peat Marwick have had two shots at recruiting computer professionals who have worked in manufacturing control systems.

It is busy expanding a manufacturing industry group and wants to put together a team of accountants, engineers, and computer scientists to get deeply involved in CIM consultancy.

While their two advertisements so far have produced a large number of applicants there is also an extremely high rejection rate. "There simply weren't many people who had computing experience in a manufacturing environment and who also possessed the communications skills which are vital to management consultants," commented Malcolm Hodgson, the head of the group, who trained as an engineer but has worked in a computing and accounting environment for 20 years.

One significant drive towards the forming of the new CIM all-rounder is the creation of various centres and institutes at the post-graduate level in a number of university and polytechnic campuses. Cranfield and Kingston Polytechnic have been the first in the field to offer a range of CIM services with others expected shortly.

As well as offering a heavy-weight MSc in CIM they will also run short courses for those who need to make the leap as fast as possible. CIM is soon going to be a huge growth area.

THE QUESTIONS

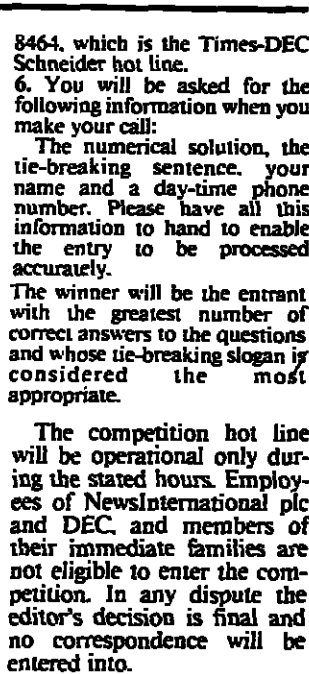
- 1. The first Schneider air race was held in Monaco in 1913. Competitors had to cover a total of 28 laps. How many kilometers was each lap?
2. Sir Charles Babbage was born in 1791. He designed the analytical engine to operate as the forerunner of the computer. He died, before it was completed, in what year?
3. One of the early races was declared void. Contestants found themselves lost in banks of fog. In which year did this occur?
4. The electronic code-breaking machine called Colossus first ran at Bletchley Park during the Second World War. By helping to crack enemy codes, it gave invaluable help to the allies, and boosted research on early computers.

HOW TO ENTER:

- After answering each of the six questions, and writing your tie-breaking sentence, please follow these instructions carefully.
1. Add together the answers to the first three questions.
2. Do the same with the last three questions.
3. Subtract the sum of answers 4-6 from the sum of answers 1-3.
4. This will produce a four digit number, which is this week's numerical solution.
5. On Sunday May 11, between 7 am and 11 pm, call 01 400 8464, which is the Times-DEC Schneider hot line.
6. You will be asked for the following information when you make your call:
The numerical solution, the tie-breaking sentence, your name and a day-time phone number. Please have all this information to hand to enable the entry to be processed accurately.
The winner will be the entrant with the greatest number of correct answers to the questions and whose tie-breaking slogan is considered the most appropriate.
The competition hot line will be operational only during the stated hours. Employees of NewsInternational plc and DEC, and members of their immediate families are not eligible to enter the competition. In any dispute the editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

TIE BREAKER

For this week's tie-breaker, answer this question in no more than 15 words:
What, in your opinion, was the main contribution made by the original Schneider events to the development of aviation?



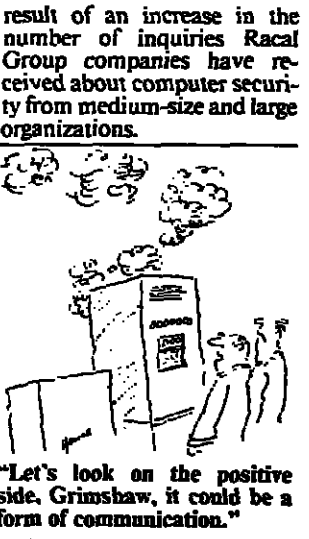
Watchword challenges the hackers

By Frank Brown
The days of hacking are numbered. Computer freaks and criminals will no longer be able to gain access to computer networks via their terminals and the unauthorized use of passwords - if a new computer security device catches on.
Watchword is a hand-held device rather like a pocket calculator, which positively authenticates users of computer systems whenever they want to log on to their system's facilities. Conventional computer-security systems use a challenge-and-reply method of authentication which relies on repeatedly used passwords. Such codes can be cracked

in several ways, as shown in the headline news stories about hackers.
Watchword employs a challenge-and-reply technique that utilizes a different password sequence every time the device is used. It is a dynamic password generator which operates in conjunction with a software package on the computer being protected. When an authorized user wants to access a computer, he or she uses their terminal to log on in the normal way, the computer replies with a challenge in the form of a unique number.
The user keys the challenge number, together with his own personal identification (PIN number) into the Watchword password generator. The device in turn calculates and displays a numeric response to the challenge which the user enters in his terminal. The computer checks the response and allows access.
The interaction can take place over conventional insecure communication lines. Eavesdroppers will gain nothing because both challenge and reply are unique every time.
Even if eavesdroppers get hold of a Watchword device, they cannot use it because they do not know the authorized user's PIN number.
The system is claimed to be easy to install and provides a full audit trail, including lists of all transactions with the computer, all database

changes and all error messages generated. It costs under £100 a user.
Watchword is the first product of Rascal-Guardata, a new subsidiary formed by the security firm Rascal-Chubb to provide a network security service to computer users.
Figures on the true extent of computer fraud in Europe are impossible to come by because companies that are victims of fraud are usually too embarrassed to admit it. Prosecutions are rarely brought, and perpetrators who are convicted usually get light sentences.
The formation of Rascal-Guardata is an indication that computer fraud is on the increase. It has been set up as

result of an increase in the number of inquiries Rascal Group companies have received about computer security from medium-size and large organizations.



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You can't fool around with this machine

By Geoff Wheelwright
The day of the computer that does not make mistakes is around the corner. If you believe the people who are trying to sell large computers to the banking and travel industries.
Last week saw the announcement of new developments in "fault-tolerant" computing aimed at bringing closer a time when the phrase, computer error is a contradiction in terms. The theory is that you assign several "back-up" systems to any major computer installation, so that as and when failure occurs, a back-up system takes its place.
The only problem is of course the cost. Fault-tolerant - or FT - computers cost a lot more than standard models because you need several times as much computer hardware to do the same job (only without errors this time, of course).
That kind of extra cost for added reliability is worthwhile only to large retail establishments, banks, exchange brokers and currency handlers,

UK design draws into the lead

The launch in the last two weeks of quirky, but original pieces of computer hardware from the likes of British Telecom and Psion could herald the return of innovation to British computer design, writes Geoff Wheelwright.
Most Japanese and US companies seem to have largely given up on innovating in their computer hardware, opting instead to produce an endless stream of IBM PC lookalikes. Meanwhile some British designers and manufacturers are now looking away from the mainstream business PC computer market and finding ways to make money other than by producing endless variations on the PC theme.
British Telecom's unique QWERTY-phone and Psion's new Organizer II pocket computer both illustrate attempts to create markets that did not exist before, in the same way that Sir Clive Sinclair pioneered

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Why software clones may be here to stay

By Simon Moores

The computer industry has already seen vast numbers of IBM computer look-alikes but this year might well be remembered for the influence not only of cheap personal computers, but also of cloned software on an already shaky personal computer market.

Software clones seek to exploit the rather shaky patent laws which govern computer programs and by copying the principles of a program a product can be marketed with quite low costs, given that the developer of the original piece of software has done all the work and invested all the research and development money. This type of plagiarism is not considered an act of software piracy because so long as two products are not identical in appearance or code then it becomes very hard to defend the principle or concepts behind the patented original.

The most recent industry standard for software has been unofficially established by Lotus Development with its integrated 1-2-3 product. Lotus 1-2-3 is not only one of the most popular and bestselling packages in the world, its retail price of £430 and the margin the dealer receives from the sale influence the costs and marketing of those of its

competitors such as Supercalc, Framework and Smart.

Are they a threat to both manufacturer and dealer? The release of a product called The Twin from Mosaic software, a Lotus 1-2-3 Version 1A look-alike, would not be anything to remark on until one looks at its price of £145, a difference of very nearly £300.

Having examined The Twin in some depth, I found it better than the older version of Lotus in many areas, but for most users the price difference alone should be incentive enough, especially as it is a fully compatible product, and the only visible difference between the two is the repositioning of the menu from the top to the bottom of the screen. The Twin is only the first of several Lotus clones which will appear this year, some below the £100 mark.

Most companies are cost-conscious, especially where IT is concerned, and I should have thought that a £300 saving on software would appear more attractive to the financial controller than the prospect of technical support. But the least scrupulous are likely to buy one copy of the real thing to qualify for support while making all their other purchases cloned software.

Can the keyboard replace the blackboard?

From Fred Hechinger in New York

"If only girls were as easy to understand as computers," said a 14-year-old boy who apparently was trying simultaneously to learn how to deal with computers and girls.

The adolescent dilemma is quoted in a new American book *Micro-Myths: Exploring the Limits of Learning with Computers* by Joe Nathan. He is not, he says, an anti-computer Luddite, but he tries to expose the hustlers and the hype and to debunk popular myth about what computers can and cannot do.

Mr Nathan, who has been a teacher, school administrator and consultant on educational technology, asks parents and teachers to approach euphoric forecasts of technological miracles with scepticism. He quotes, with one deliberate omission, the top-ranking federal-education spokesman:

"From remote regions and from the cosmopolitan areas, from amateurs, from professors, from students, from advertisers, from reformers and those who need reforming, questions pour in. The _____ has captivated the imagination of the entire civilized world. It is stimulating a new revival of learning."

The omitted word was "radio," and the speaker was

William John Cooper, the US Commissioner of Education in 1932. The point, radio, and chimes as well as films, were initially hailed as the dawn of a new day for education but turned out to be over-praised or wrongly used.

To avoid a similar fate for computers, he urges the use of commonsense rather than glitzy hype. He also describes as absurd teachers' fears that the computer will replace them.

One myth Mr Nathan tries to debunk is that "computers are neutral — they are just another tool." He counters this, saying: "A machine as powerful as the personal computer cannot be neutral. It will alter our feelings about ourselves." It may change the way we teach. One potential problem, he says, is that computers may encourage schools to teach the wrong way — concentrating on learning that is easily measured by machines — noting right and wrong answers, but ignoring creativity.

He fears that computers may retard human development, teaching children to draw pictures of trees or flowers or sandboxes on the screen, but losing a sense of feeling, taste or touch. "Playing an adventure game on a



Pupils go on screen: Are there too many myths about computers in schools?

computer cannot replace climbing, jumping, sliding and swinging at a playground or in a forest," Mr Nathan warns. He deplores the human loss when simulation becomes a substitute for experience.

One image of computers is cited in a survey of 140 children in a California school district. Sixty-one percent said

that the children who like computers tend to be exceptionally bright or asocial — "kids who don't like to play outside with other kids" or "unpopular kids."

Mr Nathan is worried that most high schools use computers to teach programming. Programming courses, he says, should be available, like

trick is to be sophisticated in deciding what computers can teach best. For example, he says, predictions that computers will revolutionize education unless the schools are reorganized. "Unless significant action is taken soon," he says, "computers will follow the pattern set by other technological advances: they will have an enormous impact on our society, but little impact on our schools."

In 1984, 74 percent of schools in affluent American areas had at least one computer, in contrast to only 48 percent of the schools in poor districts.

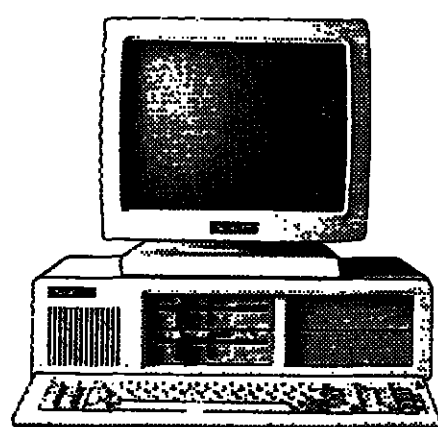
The author cites Houston as an example of what might be done. Houston has involved parents in improving their children's basic skills, setting up summer computer camps for children from poor homes. It also offers public television programs to help parents understand how computers might affect their children's lives, and is developing software to teach English to non-English-speaking youths.

Mr Nathan says, using older pupils to tutor younger ones is cheaper and less boring than relying on computers for drill.

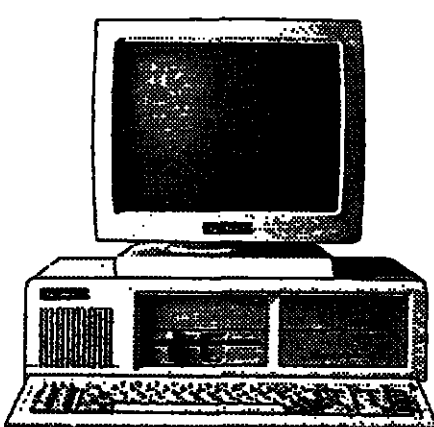
Mr Nathan confirms the findings of other experts that word processors turn out better writers, even among the weakest students.

In computers the biggest thing about big names is usually the price. Tandon is the exception.

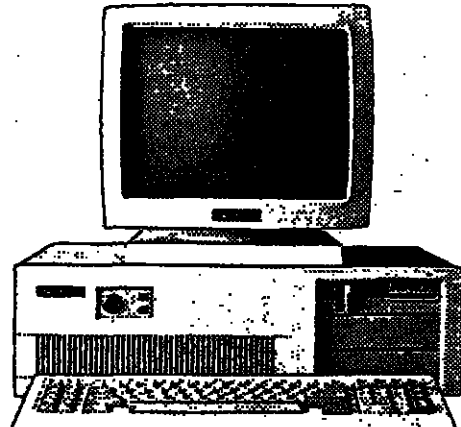
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The search for a PC connection

WORKSHOP

■ In searching for a network to link up our personal computers I have been surprised to see that there is no use of fibre-optics for connections. Why is this so?

The idea of the fibre-optic based local area network is being pursued. One firm with a product in this field is Ungerman-Bass though it is pointed out that fibre-based links are more expensive and it confidently expects most of its products to use conventional cable for some time to come.

The fibre-optic systems justify their extra cost in specific benefits. This is becoming the case in several installations in manufacturing plants, because many machines used for manufacture generate a lot of unwanted electrical noise.

The closing down of the local IBM dealer has created a maintenance problem for me. Staff at IBM insist that we must go to places which are far away for fruit-fixing. For advice and information we have no reliable local source to turn to. Can you help as this seems to be a common problem?

You can get help, but it may cost more than you are prepared to pay. Independent service firms exist for fault fixing. A couple of examples of such firms are Granada Business Centres and Personal Computers Ltd. There are other sources of hardware maintenance and it is often worth finding out if a local business already has proven experience with a particular example of maintenance skills.

For software advice you can also take out subscriptions to services. These generally work via the telephone, with your use of the service being deducted from the initial value of your support fee.

Both hardware and software support services are advertised in the press, especially magazines circulating to microcomputer users. The National Computing Centre is also a useful information source. Regrettably, it must be said that only money talks loud enough to find a listener.

Now that Amstrad is marketing the Sinclair home micros I am uncertain as to whether the warranty on my machine will be honoured by anybody. If I run into trouble what should I do?

According to Amstrad it will act as a supporter of warranty claims. The usual rules will apply, however, so if you have only just bought your machine and find it badly deficient, then it is probably best to claim that it is of "unmerchantable quality" immediately.

If, however, you have had good use out of it and a fault develops during the guarantee period then you will have to rely on Amstrad implementing its promises. If you have interfered with the machine, or misused it, it is somewhat unlikely that your warranty claim will be met with a warm response.

In thinking about the provision of a back-up product for the valuable data on the "hard" disc used in my personal/business computer I have wondered whether I could dump the data on to the tapes used in my video recorder. Can this be done?

There are systems for recording data on to videocassette mechanisms. The idea was pioneered by Alpha Microsystems in the US. It was priced to suit its multiple user systems and does not

■ HEDLEY VOYSEY this week looks at fibre optics, the problems of maintenance and warranty and recording data. If you have a question about business and personal computing, write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, Virginia Street, Wapping, London E1

seem to be as cheap as one might expect.

The neat trick the method achieves is to exploit the timer control available on many domestic video recorders so that back-up is done after office work has normally ceased, without the need for operator intervention. Most personal computer users seem to opt for cheap data tape units especially aimed at this activity.

Some of the personal computers which imitate the IBM PC seem to be about half-price, when compared to the original. Since there is no such thing as a free lunch — what is the catch?

When buying a clone of the IBM PC it is important to look at the local supplier of such a machine. There are long established sources of clones, such as Ferranti. These machines have been bought in large numbers by major corporate buyers after stringent tests. However, they are not the very cheapest units on offer.

The cheapest IBM-like products tend to be made in Far East plants. The quality checks that they go through are sometimes inadequate. However, just to confuse, some products seem to be of higher quality than those made in Europe.

In a competitive world we should expect to do better than paying at the list price declared by IBM. Although Far Eastern makers have not yet weeded out from their ranks some poor factories, it is true that the best from the Far East is simply the best in the world — at any price.

We make specialist vehicles in rather small numbers. Is the time right to examine ways of putting advanced electronics into our products?

This year may be a little early, but by the time we see 1990 on the calendar it will probably be too late.

The American experience is not directly transferable to your circumstances, but it is indicative of the way things are going. At the moment the electronic content of a US car is costed at about £400 in many cases. This figure is set to double by the end of this decade.

Though current car electronics systems are mainly aimed at luxury buyers, the next step is aimed at performance variations. These steps will make suspension characteristics more variable as well as adding useful variations to the way that power steering behaves.

The Japanese have already sold cars where excessive road roughness is automatically signalled to effect a suitable change in the suspension. These electronic gadgets are producing a stream of competing designs that exploit hydrodynamic and mechanical actuators though in many ways the chip is a rather vulnerable device to use in such a brutal environment as a vehicle.

Fun with the little green words

By Bill Agnew

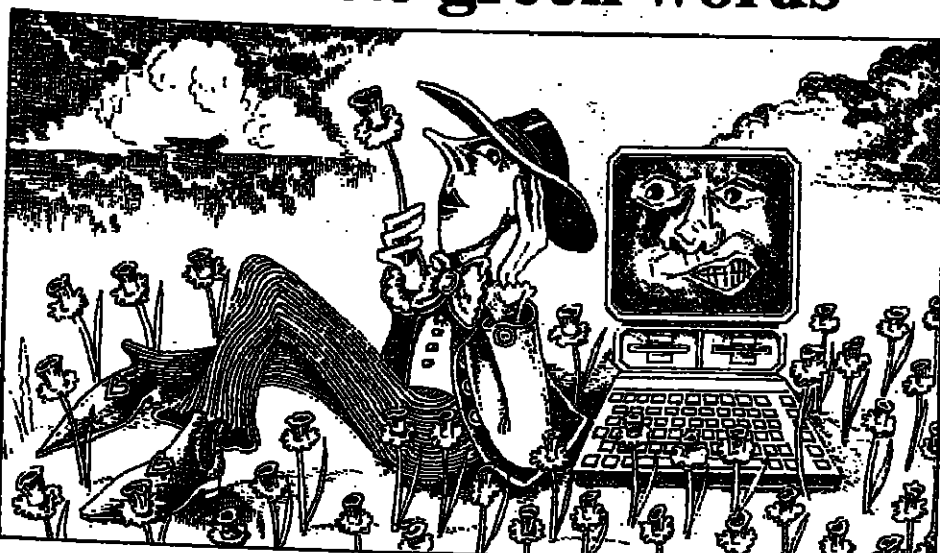
Yesterday a friend explained to me that the word processor was of no importance to the author. "A pencil," he said, "a typewriter, it makes no odds. Shakespeare wrote with a quill pen. Would the tragedies be greater if written on your word processor? Can sonnets be written on a television screen?"

But however it might be for Shakespeare, the common or garden scribe finds the word processor is not a version of the pencil, but a completely different medium. Water colour to oils, radio to television, such changes are minor compared with the leap to the new writing.

It is a change that can go unnoticed by the audience because the product is apparently the same. The printed word is still the printed word. The medium that has changed is not for the receiver, but the writer.

Between the quill and typewriter there is not that much difference made to the travail of writing. With them, you write, you perspire, you struggle, you scrap or you tear up. You may even cut out a piece and paste it into another place. But however you put your thoughts on paper or parchment, when you do, you have recorded them.

To revise and edit means to



waste and to destroy your efforts. However much it may be needed, it is still an awful business to cross out your hard-thought words, to crumple the laboured page, to condemn to the bin the article or chapter.

The mighty change is not in the special aids built into the machine for the office user. To save stock phrases and produce standard documents may be essential for the business man. "Personalised" letters may suit the salesman.

To type on to a temporary medium gives the writer a new creative power, where to write is no longer a firm commitment, but merely a shading of

thought. The rewording on the screen is no more traumatic than pausing for a word.

The ready-made security-blanket encourages experiment and creativity. It removes the traditional punishment for bold writing. It allows the excitement of writing to carry you forward.

Knowing that the eventual editing will be painless and entertaining — for it is childish fun to make all the little green letters march around and off the page.

To rub out a paragraph on paper is an act of cruelty; to delete a section from the screen is to change one's mind.

When you "erase" a piece, it hides in limbo to be recovered if need be. And it really is more comfortable to recall some text from an electronic limbo than to grovel through the waste-bin to recover crumpled-up paper.

The machine has a magic and this new writing is a pleasure. It may not create genius but it helps the common scribe to enjoy the toil and that is a grace which is not often given by new technology. To write a letter for pleasure is a mark of the literate — the word processor, despite its awful name, may restore the literacy attacked by telephone and television.

By Maggie McLening

Everyone can be an expert with a little help from their computer and some bought-in artificial intelligence, or so runs the theory. After more than 20 years in the research laboratories, software that can learn by experience and take informed decisions is finally finding practical applications.

But can an expert system ever make a user into an expert, or is a little knowledge base a dangerous thing?

Dr Michael Turner, technical head of the Intelligent Systems Centre at PA Computers and Telecommunications, said: "It is a myth that expert systems can replace experts, although this may happen in the long term. What we now have are systems which can enforce decision making, eliminating lower level tasks and taking infinitely more information into account."

"Surveys have shown that the most factors people can consider simultaneously are five or six."

Whatever their limitations, expert systems appear to be gaining widespread acceptance. A survey of 300 information technology users, conducted by PACTel in October 1985 showed that 75 per cent of companies thought expert systems had the potential to help their organizations. About 54 per cent said they are already in use.

Market-research organiza-

The human factor systems cannot ever replace

tions such as Frost & Sullivan predict a market worth more than £3 billion by 1990: the involvement of almost all the big names of the computer industry is further confirmation.

One organization practising what it preaches is the US computer manufacturer, Sperry, whose Knowledge System Centre in Bloomington, Minnesota, has 200 staff developing expert system applications.

Similarly, ICL has gone wholeheartedly into expert systems, joining forces with AI specialist ISIS Systems to create and market a "shell" (an empty expert structure) package called Savori. More than 270 copies of Savori have been sold since the launch of the jointly owned ISI Ltd in September 1985, and well over 2,000 of the package's micro brother, Micro Expert, are out in the field.

British Aerospace was an early customer and its use of Savori demonstrates a critical application of AI. Barry Hunt, head of BAE's design establish at Warton, near Preston in Lancashire, said: "We recog-

nized some time ago that we will need to embed AI in future military aircraft, or we won't be able to compete successfully against US or French rivals."

"The idea is that instead of having a co-pilot, there will be a computer program interpreting the outside scenario, such as radar references and readings from other sensors, and in real-time collating bits of information from the ground or from other aircraft.

"There is so much coming in, the pilot has no chance of keeping track. Even if you have more people aboard, they cannot process the data fast enough to make the right decision."

Some of Britain's leading test pilots are involved in development, but there is much debate over how far computerized aids can afford to be autonomous. Mr Hunt believes there will be instances where the computer has to take charge.

He said: "In war there may be no time for the pilot to read information from a screen, so if urgent action is required to

save the pilot's life the machine will probably do it," he said.

ICL's own use of Savori is less dramatic but equally important to its users in farming and horticulture. Called Wheat Counsellor, the package dispenses advice on controlling disease in winter wheat, recommending fungicide treatments based on its knowledge of factors such as soil type, crop history and local weather conditions.

BP is developing a similar chemical-analysis system based on the Expertech XI shell from Expertech in Slough. Scientists at BP's Sunbury research centre are working on an expert system that analyses levels of moisture in glycol dehydration plants on oil rigs to ensure that equipment is working properly and drying gas streams to the correct levels.

Dr Turner of PACTel said: "The snag with any expert system may not lie so much in the accuracy of what it knows, but in what it does not know."

"Expert systems rely on having been told all the things they need to know about but they lack commonsense — the practical bits of knowledge any human from the age of four upwards assumes. You need a core of commonsense, surrounded by more specific expertise."

Meanwhile experts need have no fear of redundancy while they still hold the all-important human intelligence advantage factor.

This must be the last word, man

By Martin Banks

Just when it looks as though the computer industry is getting settled enough for the average user to catch up with the jargon that is in common usage, an entirely new set of words has started to appear.

For example, what is a "Man"? Yes, we know about gender differences, but that isn't what it is in this particular case. Try "metropolitan area network" and you'll get the idea.

This particular type of Man is the latest thing in computer communications in the US. Its object is quite simple, being pushed hard by companies such as AT & T and Burroughs as the ultimate network, a high-speed, data-transmission system that will allow much larger networks than currently possible. These would allow large, metropolitan-sized, areas to be covered.

The new system also involves the use of such tongue-twisters as isochronous and nonisochronous. These are important, because they define the way in which different parts of the network communicate with each other when linked together. Isochronous in this context means data that is transmitted at equally spaced time intervals, while nonisochronous means, by definition, systems that transmit data as and when they feel the urge.

The key to the system comes in the form of communications bridges between the various local ring networks that make up a complete metropolitan-wide scheme. These bridges would be based, as would the ring networks themselves, on the existing fibre optic trans-

mission technology and lines that have been installed by the many regional telephone companies in the USA. Similar transmission systems are being installed in the UK by British Telecom.

The whole idea is based on a new standard being put forward by the US Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. This defines fibre optic-based ring networks and their connection. Each linking Bridge has two isochronous address templates, one for communications in each direction.

This little piece of jargon defines the system by which one user or one network is connected to another user or server system on a different network. Using such systems, large corporate users should be able to set up large private or semi-private networks that link together local ring networks in individual buildings. The incompatibilities that often exist between current networks will no longer be a problem at an operational level.

Burroughs has already started to produce sample chips that will make the Man system a working reality. Some US observers are suggesting that operational versions could be available by next year or 1988.

As the new standard is based on a ring format, and given the surge of interest in ring networks following the launch of IBM's token ring scheme, there are even some supporters of the Man idea that go so far as to suggest that it is a better alternative than IBM. Time, as they say, will tell.

Agony and ecstasy after the learning

By Richard Sarson

There is a common illusion among first-time users of personal computers that when they have climbed painfully up the learning curve on their first machine, they will move to their next one with a little trouble as moving to a new car.

They are wrong, as I have just learned. After two weeks of stumbling around the quirks of my new machine, an ICL One Per Desk, I am in the throes of as much agony and ecstasy as I was first time round. I have already lost two letters and my VAT return, by injudiciously pressing keys, which were in the "wrong" — i.e. different — places on the keyboard.

Strange things happen on the screen, because I assume that the logic of the spreadsheet and word processor is the same as before. But of course it is different. Software is written by humans, and the user has to think his way into their patterns of thought.

Then he has to get sick. It is one thing to fumble through the menus, taking the odd peek at the Help screens, and another to hold the key sequences in your head, so as to rattle them out on the keyboard at typing speed.

This takes time and practice, like learning to play Mozart on a harpsichord after months of Beethoven on a piano. Until I have practised for another month at least, I will continue to lose my files and my temper. The second time round is perhaps harder than the first, because I have to unlearn my old habits. I make fewer stupid mistakes on making the computer

do things which are new to me. This is, I suppose, because the sense of adventure stimulates the brain. I have learnt to draw multi-coloured graphs of the progress of my investments, particularly satisfying in today's bull market.

I call up a friendly database and have learnt how to browse around it — at off-peak hours — for interesting marketing statistics about the computer industry. I even conjured up a screenload of recognizable French — even though the acute accents appeared as a capital B — by dialling Teletel, France's version of Prestel.

One problem arose from one of the new computer's virtues. The old machine did one job at a time. The new one can hold the spreadsheet, word-processing, telephone directory and diary in its memory all of the time, and I can collect pages of interesting statistics from outside databases into another part of the store. I can flash from task to task without waiting for disks to disgorge their data.

That is the theory. The trouble is that the machine keeps on bleeping at me that it has run out of memory, and I have to push the less-used jobs out onto backing store anyway. To move from 'single-tasking' to 'concurrency' needs planning and more memory than you think.

It also intrudes into family life. The diary bleeps to warn us of engagements and things to do. The computer eerily springs to life at midnight, to dump its memory, scaring our guests and whenever we make a telephone call, it shows the cost mounting inexorably on the screen.



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Spaghetti on my screen

By Alan Hollingsworth

Remember the song that Peter Sellers and Sophia Lauren used to sing in which he complained that she offered him nothing but spaghetti? If you have an Italian word processor as I have, watch out, you could find yourself with a surfeit of pasta too.

It all began when I discovered that for a mere £200, say half a million lira, I was able to buy an American spreadsheet program that would convert my word processor to a computer and keep all my accounts for me—and, like most book writers, I hate book-keeping.

It came with two discs and an instruction manual as big as a Vatican bible and, besides the money, it was clearly going to need a fairly heavy investment in time. As my supplier explained after a brief initial training period, learning to use a spreadsheet is largely a matter of self-instruction. He told me: "Work through the exercises in the manual and give us a ring if you hit any snags."

I hit one within five minutes of turning on. It had barely swallowed the new program disc when it threw the first platter of spaghetti. *Il disco di programma deve essere nel drive. Ricaricare a premiere CR.* It screamed. I

had then, as it happens, only two Italian phrases in my vocabulary, neither of which was of any help.

To make things worse, it refused to say another word. The supplier came to my rescue and furnished me with discs that would be accepted.

Though they look exactly the same, they are additional to my stock of word processor discs and they have cost me another 15,000 lira or so each.

By now my investment in time and money was steadily mounting and there was no going back. Happily mathematics is an international language I happen to understand and in that respect the program itself worked well and was obviously going to be useful. So I pressed on with the exercises.

The early lessons presented few problems but when we got to the real stuff on how to use a spreadsheet, my troubles started all over again. "Load program" said the manual. *File Introcare* said the computer and for a brief moment I would swear that two small brown hands, palm upwards showed up on the screen and the VDU shrugged its shoulders.

A switch to the file directory brought up several strange words: *Punpar, Assegn, Esempio, Esempio* looked the

best bet and I duly loaded it only to be faced with another screenful of spaghetti in the sample spreadsheet. Meanwhile the tantrums continued in the best Neapolitan: *Intervallo!* it yelled on one occasion and it was not that it wanted a rest as I first thought—there simply was not enough space. And so it went on over the next few lessons.

My Italian vocabulary steadily improved especially after I had expended another 10,000 lira on a dictionary. Even more expediting was the fact that not all the instructions were in Italian.

What was the point of having any Italian at all? Did the programmers want us to learn Italian? Was this, I wondered, the aim of the exercise—a non Anglo-Saxon manufacturer's protest at the universal use of English?

All this, of course, may be my inherent chauvinism. What really made me *malto infelice* was that having translated the material in the exercises, it took an hour or so to overwrite it into each program disc in English.

While I was struggling with the phrase book I could not get rid of the vision of some overweight computer programmer, presumably Italian, too lazy to finish his work before rushing out to his lunch—and all at my expense.

The new Macintosh is unveiled

Apple has announced a new entry-level Macintosh 512k/800 to be sold in the UK at £2,170 including VAT. The 512k/800 features an internal disc drive with 800k of storage, 512k of RAM and 128k of ROM. The keyboard has a built-in numeric keypad and cursor-control keys.

Keith Phillips, Apple UK's marketing director, said: "The machine is the continuing answer to market demands—a baseline Macintosh with the same architecture as the Macintosh Plus, which will be the springboard for all major Macintosh enhancements in the future."

Owners of Mac 512k computers can upgrade to the 512k/800 by buying the Macintosh Plus disc-drive kit. It requires dealer installation, but includes a double-sided 800k internal disc drive, the new ROM chips, the Macintosh Plus system tools disc and a guide to new features. Apple says a limited number of kits is now available; a full supply becoming available soon.

Adrian Pike, a solicitor and consultant who specialises in computer systems and training for the legal profession, has been appointed chairman of the Association of Professional Computer Consultants. He succeeds William Jacot who writes in these pages—and who helped build the 50-strong association, which was founded in 1982 by a small group of computer consultants.

The object was to help companies find independent professional advice on computers and systems, improve standards of professional practice and represent the interests of independent consultants in the industry.

Infocheck, the company behind the database of UK limited companies and the first provider of limited company credit reports via Prestel, is launching a credit and business "newsdesk" on Prestel. The service will be



Data deadline: A last-minute rush to comply with the Data Protection Act before the May 11 deadline for registration is resulting in sacks of details being sent to the Data Protection Registrar. Above, Julie Henry, Carole Bowyer and Julie Johnston sort some of the bags, knowing that their work load will probably increase in the next few days. Registration is essential for those whose files come within the scope of the Act, but don't think that it's just a matter of registering; your details must be accompanied by a £22 fee

supplied by chartered accountants, lawyers, financiers and journalists to business users of Prestel. News of insolvencies, liquidations and receiverships will be added to Newsdesk, regularly, says Infocheck.

It was only a few generations ago that toys became driven by batteries replacing clockwork models, but, already succeeded by microchip devices, they have become collectors' items.

Wolf, director of the Institute for Bioengineering, at Brunel University, is trialling. The results of his meditations on the rise of the mighty microchip and its increasing effects on the nuclear-age family can be heard at the Royal Society,

COMPUTER BRIEFING

London, on June 24 when he delivers a lecture called The Intelligent Teddy Bear.

How long before children amand the nursery song title to "The Teddy Bear's Microchip picnic?"

Literate, numerate and now computerate: that's what children emerging from our schools will be before long. London primary schoolchildren, for example, will soon be using networks of powerful micros as learning aids.

The Inner London Education Authority has bought networks of 16-bit FM Nimbus micros from an Oxford manufacturer, Research Machines, for the capital's 800 primary schools, at a cost of £750,000.

Derek Esterson, IEE's computer adviser, said: "Primary school syllabuses are changing considerably to establish a framework which uses computers increasingly for written work and solving problems. Graphics and colour, for example, make learning to read more fun for young children."

Zenith PCs in the UK and Europe, the international HQ of Zenith Data Systems, is being moved next month from Michigan in the US to high Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. Joe Sokar, vice president, international and general manager, Europe, will be based there.

ICL has won a £5 million contract for computer systems to collect data from British Telecom's new-generation digital telephone exchanges, store it securely and pass it to other computers to produce bills and management statistics. The data, says ICL, will enable BT to streamline customer billing and to monitor service levels.

ICI has been a leading supplier of computer systems to BT for many years, but this is the first contract obtained from BT's exchange systems department for equipment associated with the telephone network.

Halfway stage for Alvey scheme

By Pearce Wright
The health in the 1990s of the hi-tech companies in Britain, which form the information technology industry, will depend on the results of the current range of research developments covered by the Alvey programme.

The venture, which includes £200 million from the Government, spread over five years, has reached the halfway stage.

An indication of the advances made with Alvey is available from two sources this week. One of them reveals the details of the latest co-operation between industry and university to receive Alvey money.

The other is an unusual sort of stocktaking, carried out for the Science and Engineering Research Council, which looks at preparations needed now to shape the pattern of academic research after the programme has finished.

The latest ideas in advanced technology to come into the scheme, involve seven powerful collaborators: the computer company Logica, GEC Research, Immos, FECS. The academic partners are Cambridge University Engineering Department, Manchester University Computer Science Department and the Polytechnic of Central London.

Their goal is the development of a novel high-speed computer, that fits into the future family of machines with abilities mimicking the deductive powers of humans. It will emerge from the Parisi-ful Project.

The work will explore the best ways of using the super-chip, combining unique memory and computing power, which was designed by the Immos team and labelled the Transputer. The cost of the enterprise is £3 million over three years.

Just under £2 million comes from the Department of Trade and Industry, under the Alvey programme. The manufacturers will share the rest.

The test computer will consist of 64 transputers, each with one megabyte memory. The basic computer is called a "T-rack" of which several are used by different partners in the scheme.

The idea is to inter-connect transputers through a system which allows an almost infinite combination to be tested.

Each of the partners has a specialized contribution to make. For example, GEC Research and the Polytechnic of Central London are working on a way of presenting in colour graphics the results of analysis and simulations.

Manchester University is devising a way of making one of the experimental computers available to other scientists

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BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE PEOPLE BUSINESS Evenings & Weekends

New ideas in design

Continued from page 25

existing personal computer world. BT's QWERTY-phone not only provides a keyboard, modem and advanced telephone functions but can be used as an extra-featured keyboard for the IBM PC and several other computers.

Pision's revamped version of its original Organiser pocket computer combines database, programming language functions, diary and alarm functions with a tiny keyboard and communications functions that allow you to swap information into and out of larger PCs such as the ACT Apricot and IBM PC. Use of state-of-the-art computer chip design has also meant that the Organiser can offer RAM store rivaling that of some desktop PCs. Up to 256K of RAM memory, the same amount that you get on most standard IBM PC-style computers, is included in the pocket calculator size

Organiser, along with a range of built-in software. Though Pision does not expect people to use the Organiser II as a laptop computer, it does expect the £100 machine to be used as an on-site data collection tool in industry and as an electronic Filofax by executives.

Some British companies competing in the mainstream cut-throat business PC have not yet taken the esoteric route represented by the new Pision and BT launches. Apricot, for example, last week announced that it was unveiling yet another version of its XEN computer.

This machine is widely accepted to be faster and more powerful than IBM's speedy AT computer but it is really a make-or-break machine for Apricot, which recently announced a splitting-up of its distribution chain with Tandy and a self-off of its US subsidiary.

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Has the Muse lost her touch?

A little while ago I was sufficiently generous or injudicious to give it as my opinion to the literary editor of *The Times* that the standard of published poetry in the English language was probably higher now than at any time since the war.

Whereupon the late and much missed Geoffrey Grigson popped up with predictable bad temper in the correspondence columns and said he could think of only a couple of poets worth publishing at all.

In an absolute sense, indeed, I agree with Grigson. Rather, I would tend to be more severe, and agree with Swift, who said that England could never boast more than three poets at a time.

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A spring of bays in fifty years.

In other words, there are never as many poets in any age as there seem to be, and Time, the only critic worth his tools, will without doubt sort out the present lot far more severely than I could.

Meanwhile, however, it falls to a poetry reviewer to try to describe what his contemporaries are doing, and to make a guess as to its worth. (You can use more dignified words, but that is what the practice amounts to.)

When I said that the general standard of published poetry was quite high, I added in the same breath that there was a notable absence of anything anyone would call genius.

To put it bluntly, while there is a lot of goodish verse appearing there is the usual lack of poems of unquestionably major status.

To demonstrate my point, every year the English Centre of PEN, the association of poets, essayists and novelists, publishes an anthology of poetry to celebrate, as it says, the state of the art in Britain today. PEN did me the honour of asking me to edit the latest volume, *PEN New Poetry 1*, which has just been published by Quartet Books, with the help of the Arts Council.

It was hard work. I had to wade through 2,441 pieces of stuff resembling verse, which

the PEN people had obtained after advertising for it. Little of this found its way into the book.

For the rest, I solicited contributions from a number of poets - known, little known and even unknown (save to their peers) - and was grateful when most of them responded. The result is an anthology of poems by 54 poets - Peter Ackroyd, John Ash, John Ashbery, Alan Bold, Dick Davis, Gavin Ewart, Tony Harrison, Anthony Howell, Christopher Logue, George MacBeth, Norman MacCaig, Peter Redgrove, Peter Russell, Martin Seymour-Smith, Iain Crichton Smith, Robert Wells, C.H. Sisson, Hugo Williams and David Wright among them.

The oldest contributor is probably George Barker, now 73 but still chanting at the top of his Dionysiac voice. The youngest, in spirit if not in actual years, may well be the immensely promising Carol Ann Duffy, who writes love poetry as if she is the first to do so, which is, of course, the only way anyone has ever written love poetry.

I have turned the newspaper boy into a diver for pearls. I can do this. In my night there is no moon, and if it happens that I speak of stars it's by mistake. Or if it happens that I mention these things it is by design.

His body is brown, breaking through waves. Such white teeth.

Beneath the water he searches for the perfect shell. He does not know that, as he posts the Mirror through the door, he is equal with dolphins. I shall name him Pablo, because I can.

I doubt whether a single one of them is of lasting importance

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Now I think that this, from a poem called *Dear Norman*, is pleasantly written, tender and intelligent and self-aware, and I especially like the way it links the process of erotic fantasy to the procedures of poem-writing.

All the same, the ghosts of Swift and Grigson arise to prompt me to be tough on Duffy by reporting that I spent yesterday evening re-reading Donne's satires, and to announce that tonight I am looking forward to dipping again into *The Poems of Laura Riding*, that collection of the life-work in poetry of the one 20th-century poet in the English language who seems to me of indisputable genius.

Riding stopped writing poems at the age of 40 or so and her reasons for doing this deserve the attention of anyone who takes poetry with any degree of seriousness.

She is still alive, 85 this year, and no account of the present state of poetry in the English language would be complete without some salute both to her achievement and some acknowledgment of the unease which her latter-day silence must inspire in anyone who has responded to the sheer quality of truthfulness and beauty in her greatest work, such as these lines from the beginning and the end of the second of her *Three Sermons to the Dead*:

Nor is it written that you may not grieve.
There is no rule of joy, long may you dwell
Not smiling yet in that last pain.
On that last supper of the heart...

It is not counted what large passions
Your heart in ancient private keeps alive.
To each is given what defeat he will.

Now if I insisted on setting my sights at this level, then I would have nothing to say about any of the books of new verse sent to me for review, except a note to the effect that I doubt whether a single one of them is of lasting importance, or contains a poem that will

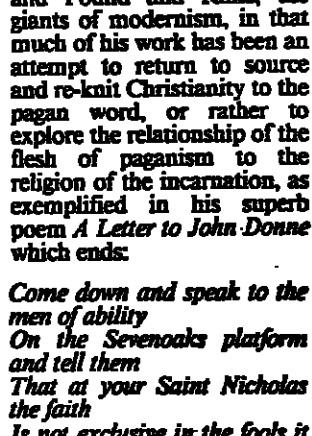
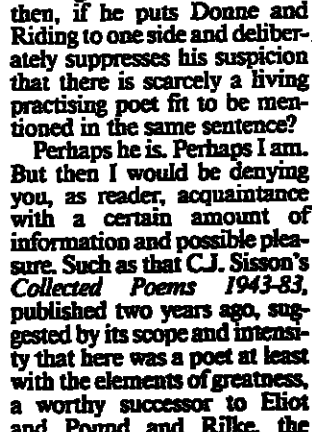
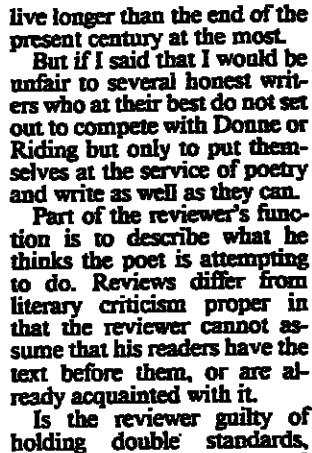
live longer than the end of the present century at the most. But if I said that I would be unfair to several honest writers who at their best do not set out to compete with Donne or Riding but only to put themselves at the service of poetry and write as well as they can.

Part of the reviewer's function is to describe what he thinks the poet is attempting to do. Reviews differ from literary criticism proper in that the reviewer cannot assume that his readers have the text before them, or are already acquainted with it.

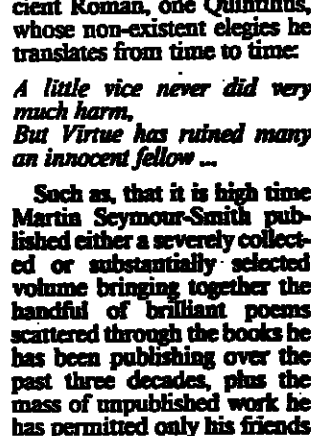
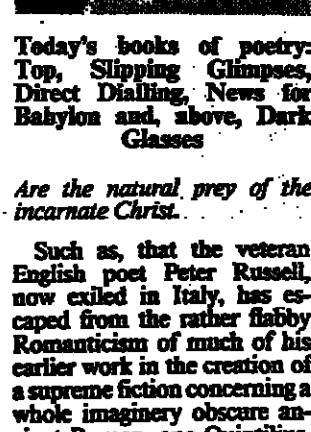
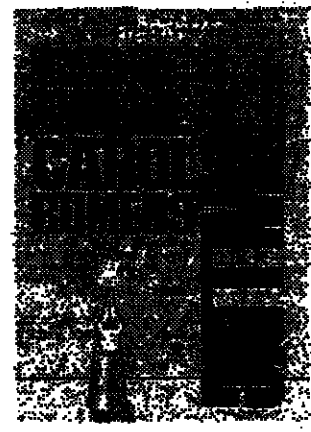
Is the reviewer guilty of holding double standards, then, if he puts Donne and Riding to one side and deliberately suppresses his suspicion that there is scarcely a living practising poet fit to be mentioned in the same sentence?

Perhaps he is. Perhaps I am. But then I would be denying you, as reader, acquaintance with a certain amount of information and possible pleasure. Such as that C.J. Sisson's *Collected Poems 1943-83*, published two years ago, suggested by its scope and intensity that there was a poet at least with the elements of greatness, a worthy successor to Eliot and Pound and Rilke, the giants of modernism, in that much of his work has been an attempt to return to source and re-knit Christianity to the pagan world, or rather to explore the relationship of the flesh of paganism to the religion of the incarnation, as exemplified in his superb poem *A Letter to John Donne* which ends:

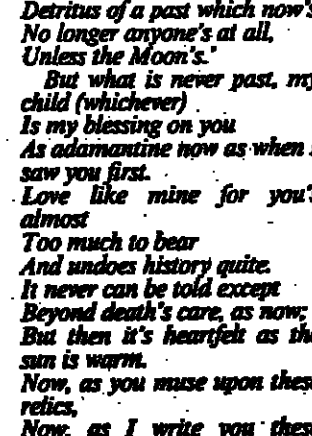
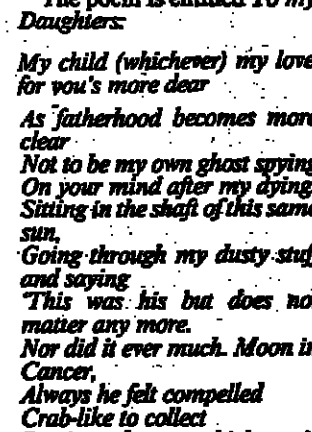
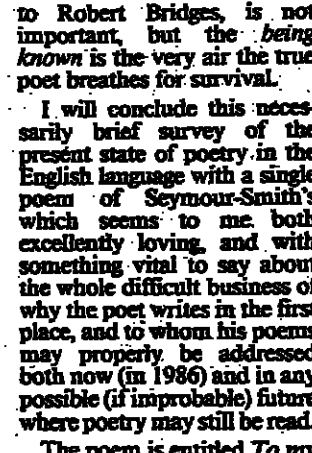
Come down and speak to the men of ability
On the Sevenoaks platform and tell them
That at your Saint Nicholas the faith
Is not exclusive in the fools it chooses
That the vain, the ambitious and the highly sexed



Today's books of poetry: Top, *Slipping Glimpses*, Direct Dialling, News for Babylon and, above, *Dark Glasses*



Are the natural prey of the incarnate Christ.



to Robert Bridges is not important, but the being known is the very air the true poet breathes for survival.

The laurel finds its free spirit

It is generally supposed that laureate comes from the Latin *laurea* or laurel tree from which wreaths were taken in ancient Greece to crown triumphant warriors and poets. But there is also the Greek *lauros*, which means on the one hand an alley or group of cypresses (the mouth of a bay) - a not inappropriate description of some of the more dubious holders of the Laureate.

Sir William Gifford - the last of the three "unofficial" Laureates, after Samuel Daniel and Ben Jonson - was appointed by Charles I, but not imprisoned by Cromwell on that account or even because he had fought for the king, but because he was captured as a pirate.

Milton's intervention saved his life. If Cromwell and his colleagues had thought about the matter they would doubtless have kept the post and appointed Milton. Had Dryden not been appointed the first official Poet Laureate by letters-patent in 1670, and had Shadwell or any subsequent holder up to Southey have been the first, the post would have been despised from the beginning and died away unremarked. But Dryden's soaring verse and prose-poetry lent the new appointment a lustre it could never entirely lose, even though he was so meanly and disgracefully deprived of the title on the accession of William and Mary.

After Dryden's supplanter, the ineffable Shadwell (who was nevertheless not without talent), there came a very odd and unworthy septet.

Nahum Tate at least inspired a classic work in Pope's *Dunciad*, and one must extend grudging admiration to any writer who could produce a version of *King Lear* with a happy ending. Nicholas Rowe wrote blamelessly and he was perhaps a safe, colourless choice in the day of Pope, Swift and Addison, all of whom liked him.

With Laurence Eusden the Laureate sank to its nadir. He and his successor, Colley Cibber, were also pilloried in the *Dunciad*, Cibber being a playwright who sometimes versified.

Next came William White-

head, a bland nonentity, to be followed in 1752 by Thomas Warton, who did much to restore the credit of the Laureate, although his own reputation relies more on his critical works than his poetry, while his *History of English Poetry* helped to pave the way for the Romantic Revival typified by those two landmark holders of the post, Southey and Wordsworth (passing over the wretched Henry Fyfe in silence).

At last, with Southey's appointment, political services and considerations were no longer deciding factors in the choice of Laureate. His high calibre and that of his successors (with one bad lapse in the case of the turgid, pompous Alfred Austin), brought true laurels and a cumulative respect to the post, with an increasing public interest in the selection. Even the popular papers joined in speculation and discussion after Benjamin's death.

A distinct development came with Tennyson's accession, not through the verses he wrote, somewhat self-conscious, as Laureate, but through the deeper, more esoteric works that indicated his view of the role, not only as celebrant of national occasions, but as representative of the poets and English poetry itself.

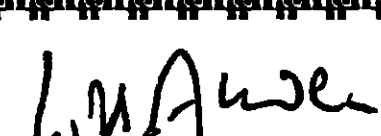
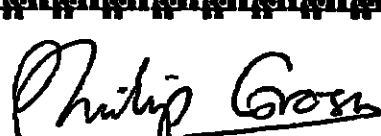

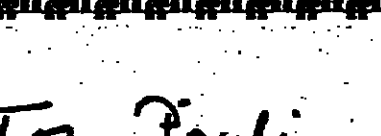




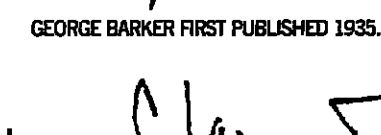
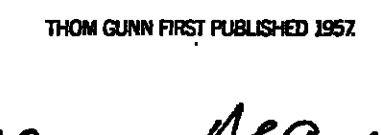
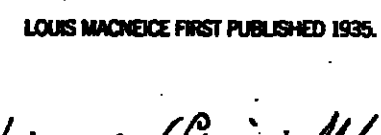
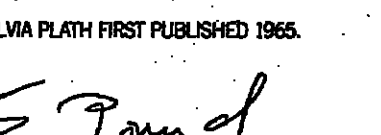

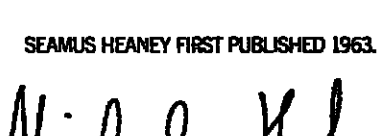

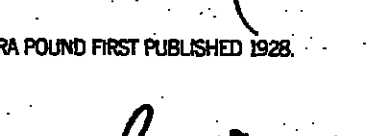

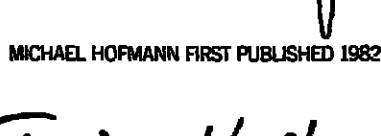

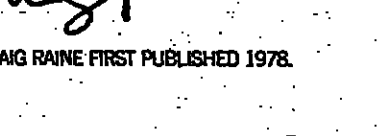
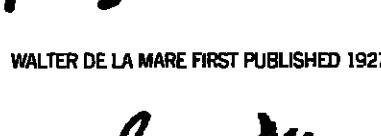
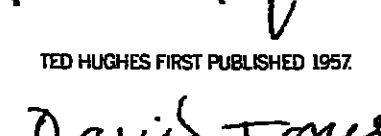
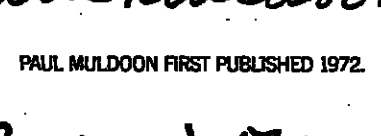
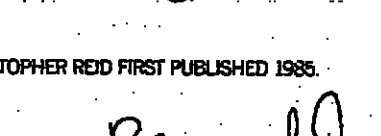




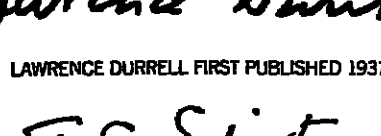


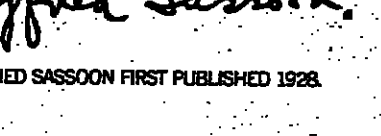

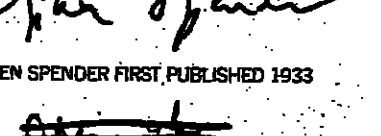
Robert Bridges held the line not unworthily from 1913 until 1930, but eclipsed by the sheer power of his successor, Massfield, whose choice as Laureate was not only obvious, but also appropriate and enlightening. That property earned Massfield the honour were written before he assumed the laurels, when the fire and imagery seemed to desert him.

Political considerations can truly be said to have disappeared with the appointment of C. Day Lewis, one of the leading proponents of the left-wing movement in poetry between the wars, along with Auden and Spender and others.

Here was a Laureate not so much concerned to celebrate royal or national occasions as to embody the recognition being accorded to poets by an ever-wider public.

Continued on next page

FABER AND FABER KNOW THE SIGN OF A POET

 W.H. AUDEN FIRST PUBLISHED 1930.	 PHILIP GROSS FIRST PUBLISHED 1984.	 ROBERT LOWELL FIRST PUBLISHED 1950.	 TOM PAULIN FIRST PUBLISHED 1977.
 GEORGE BARKER FIRST PUBLISHED 1935.	 THOM GUNN FIRST PUBLISHED 1957.	 LOUIS MACNEICE FIRST PUBLISHED 1935.	 SYLVIA PLATH FIRST PUBLISHED 1965.
 AMY CLAMPITT FIRST PUBLISHED 1984.	 SEAMUS HEANEY FIRST PUBLISHED 1963.	 MARIANNE MOORE FIRST PUBLISHED 1935.	 EZRA POUND FIRST PUBLISHED 1928.
 WENDY COPE FIRST PUBLISHED 1982.	 MICHAEL HOFMANN FIRST PUBLISHED 1982.	 EDWIN MUIR FIRST PUBLISHED 1943.	 CRAIG RAINE FIRST PUBLISHED 1978.
 WALTER DE LA MARE FIRST PUBLISHED 1927.	 TED HUGHES FIRST PUBLISHED 1957.	 PAUL MULDOON FIRST PUBLISHED 1972.	 CHRISTOPHER REID FIRST PUBLISHED 1985.
 DOUGLAS DUNN FIRST PUBLISHED 1969.	 DAVID JONES FIRST PUBLISHED 1937.	 RICHARD MURPHY FIRST PUBLISHED 1963.	 OLIVER REYNOLDS FIRST PUBLISHED 1985.
 LAWRENCE DURRELL FIRST PUBLISHED 1937.	 JAMES JOYCE FIRST PUBLISHED 1930.	 NORMAN NICHOLSON FIRST PUBLISHED 1944.	 SIEGFRIED SASSOON FIRST PUBLISHED 1928.
 T.S. ELIOT FIRST PUBLISHED 1925.	 PHILIP LARKIN FIRST PUBLISHED 1947.	 ST. JOHN PERSE FIRST PUBLISHED 1930.	 STEPHEN SPENDER FIRST PUBLISHED 1933.
 W.S. GRAHAM FIRST PUBLISHED 1949.	FABER AND FABER KNOW THE SIGN OF A POET		 WALLACE STEVENS FIRST PUBLISHED 1953.

POETRY TODAY/2

FOCUS

A power in the poetic land

Last month at the Riverside Studio there was a poetry reading which drew together many of the elements in poetry today...

Larkin was one of four poets who died last year. Robert Graves, Basil Bunting and Geoffrey Grigson were full of years...

Andrew Motion is a prize-winning poet (Arvon-Observers prize 1981) and the John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize, 1984...

It looks like a small, ingrowing world. Blake Morrison, deputy literary editor of The Observer...

Craig Raine, another well known poet, is poetry editor of Faber & Faber, publishers of a constellation of poets...

Faber & Faber are also Larkin's publishers and a glance at the backlist (one of the prime assets of this publishing house) reveals 25,000 copies of Whitsun Weddings...

On Larkin's death, copies disappeared from most bookshops and he remains virtually sold out. Douglas Dunn, by winning the Whitbread Prize of £17,500 for Elegies...

A spring Faber author, for example, was Wendy Cope whose witty collection of poetry and parodies, Making Cocoa for Kingsley Amis...



John Betjeman



Ted Hughes

ple may have read her work already. She has been published, as have other aspiring poets in Aquarius, Bananas, London Review of Books, New Premises (Radio 3), New Statesman, The Observer, The Sun, Poetry Books Society Supplement, Poetry Now (Radio 3) Poetry Review, Quarto, Rollercoaster (Radio 4), The Spectator, The Times Literary Supplement, Vogue, and her play Shall I call Thee Bard?

This year both Hutchinson and Penguin are "re-launching" their poetry lists. This means taking a good look at what you have, adding new and attractive covers, and perhaps some new and attractive poets.

Hutchinson has Dannie Abses's Ask the Bloody Horse, Kevin Crossley-Holland's

Waterslain, and the new poet is the American Gjertrud Schnackenberg, with The Lamplight Answer. Transferring to King Penguin, the first volume of poetry will be the selected poems of Ursula Fanthorpe, followed by a book of Tony Harrison's translations. Penguin already publishes James Fenton, Geoffrey Hill and Andrew Motion.

Penguin is also reviving the series of translations of modern European poets, beginning with Derek Mahon on Philippe Jaccottet. One of the problems is to find new poets. "Sometimes you feel you almost have to beat the bushes," says Andrew Motion, "or beat the literary magazines at least."

Helping the children

The Poetry Society keeps crumpling up Poetry Review in its journal, edited by poet Mick Inkik. The headquarters, 21 Earls Court Square, are being improved to provide enlarged premises which will include a poetry bookshop, a room for readings, a small gallery, the administrative offices for the Poetry Society, the Poetry Book Society, the National Poetry Centre and a bar.

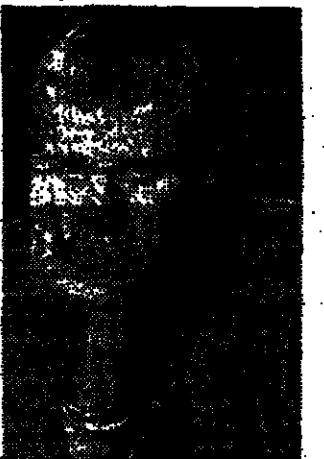
On shoe-string finances and with a very small staff, there are regular readings and events at the centre. The National Poetry Secretariat also gives financial help to literature festivals, and hundreds of poetry readings throughout the country.

The Poetry Society administers the Poets in Schools

project (sponsored by W. H. Smith). This sends three poets in a term to a primary or secondary school to encourage children to write poetry under their guidance - and with luck, there is an anthology at the end of it.

There are also the Spoken Poetry and Prose Examinations, the Poetry Society newsletter, and for the would-be poet, a critical service. The Poetry Book Society moved in 1984 to the National Poetry Centre after the Arts Council gave up the leasing and administration. Since then, it has nearly doubled its annual turnover, and increased its membership by 55 per cent.

Members receive four books of new poetry a year, and an anthology, edited by a guest editor.



Andrew Motion



Carol A. Duffy

that, he chose seven new poets.

Chato and Windus has its woman poet, Fiona Pitt-Kethley, and her collection Sky Ray Lolly "addresses contemporary hypocrisies directly and acidly," says the publicity, with caution. The Impression given is that one sets light to the touch paper and stands well back.

It is as well to remember that the major part of poetry being published today comes from the "little" presses. However, one of the best known, has more than a dozen books of poetry scheduled for the spring, including John Ashbery's Selected Poems. It is also celebrating the 60th birthday of Elizabeth Jennings in July with her Collected Poems.

Anvil Press publishes more than a dozen books each year, concentrating on new collections by contemporary poets, and poets both classic and contemporary in translation. Bloodaxe Books, from Newcastle, plan 24 poetry titles this year. The Arvon Foundation, with its International Poetry Competition, has been able to help many writers.

The Arvon International Poetry Competition has a first prize of £5,000, and there have been three of them in 1980, 1982 and 1985. Each competition has attracted more than 25,000 entries. There are a number of prizes, one of which is the British Air-Commonwealth competition, with a top prize of £5,000, administered by the Commonwealth Institute.

The National Poetry Competition is organized by the Poetry Society in association with BBC Radio 3 - the prizes range from £2,000 to 10 prizes of £50. Ten poems are the maximum that any one competitor can enter, no poem must exceed 40 lines, and all prize-winning poems are published.

What happens to published poetry? One source of anxiety is over the destiny of the Arts Council Poetry Library. This contains 30,000 books of 20th-century poetry in English from the UK and all English speaking countries.

The Arts Council is divesting itself of the library, which has premises in Piccadilly.

While poetry is a £6 million publishing business these days, Andrew Motion says that he is still touched by the "bad" poetry that "people write. The death of Sir Winston Churchill, for example, found The Times deluged with poems sent in by the public. Few were of any literary merit, but the heart was there.

Everyone should read poetry. Perhaps Desmond Clarke, the director of publicity for Faber & Faber, is right when he says that the best selling anthology, The Rattle Bag edited by two of his prize poets, Ted Hughes and Seamus Heaney, lions of the poetry reading circle, should be, like the Bible, in every hotel bedroom. Watch that space.

Philippa Toomey

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS Contracts Administrator Berkshire negotiable salary package A world leader in packaged application software is expanding its operations in Europe and needs an experienced legal executive to take a key role in contracts administration.

EALING MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE BARRISTER/SOLICITOR COURT CLERK £11349 - £12765 An appointment as legal adviser in the magistrates' court provides the opportunity for a stimulating and challenging career for able lawyers in the public service.

Wilkinson Kimbers We are a rapidly expanding medium-sized practice with a broad commercial client base and modern offices and facilities in Lincoln's Inn. Company/Commercial We are seeking to appoint two solicitors with up to 2 years' post-qualification experience, one to specialise in corporate taxation and the other to deal with more general company and commercial work.

Young Solicitor Smiths Industries Plc wishes to recruit a young solicitor to work in its modern head office in North West London. The Company employs about 11,000 people worldwide, and has an annual turnover of approximately £400 million.

ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS Salary between £11,850 - £15,111 As a result of the further expansion of the office of the Chief Prosecuting Solicitor, and in anticipation of its incorporation into the new Crown Prosecution Service, applications are invited from solicitors and barristers with experience of Magistrates' Court advocacy.

A new free spirit wears the laurel From previous page the spirit, if seemingly physically destroyed. Another dimension emerged with Benjamin's succession. Now at last we had a people's choice, a bestselling bard, accepted by fellow-poets as one of their own and smiled on by the Establishment (some members of which could understand him).

BOOKS DOUGLAS DUNN Elegies/Douglas Dunn/Faber and Faber/£3.95. A moving collection of poems. Winner of the 1986 Whitbread Book of the Year Award. BOOKS WENDY COPE Making Cocoa for Kingsley Amis/Wendy Cope/Faber and Faber/£3.95. Already well-known for her hilarious send-ups of contemporary writers, Wendy Cope is perhaps the most accomplished parodist since Beethoven.

SOTHEBY'S FOUNDED 1744 sponsors, supports and sells POETRY Prize money of £15,000 was awarded by us in Sotheby's International Poetry Competition in 1982. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA. Telephone: 01-493 8080. Telex: 24454 SPBLO G.

THE POETRY SOCIETY National Poetry Centre Events, Countrywide Readings, Poetry Review, Poets in Schools, Mail Order Bookshop, National Poetry Competition, Awards, Many Other Services. LITERATURE FESTIVALS COUNCIL Representing: Bath, Braintree, Berkshire, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Essex, Ilkley, Kent, Lancaster, Newcastle upon Tyne, Shrewsbury. Details from: 21 Earls Court Square London SW5 9DE 01-373 7861/2

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON Head of School/Professor of Law (Ref: AA/341) The post arises from the resignation of Professor Patricia A. Thomas following her appointment as the Commissioner for Local Administration (Local Ombudsman) for the North of England. The School is a large, well established and distinguished Polytechnic School. The School is active in a range of new developments. A Head is sought who can lead the School through its next phase of development. Salary: Burnham Group VI £18,615 to £20,511 (under review). Informal enquiries can be made to the Dean of Faculty of Business and Management, Mr. John Squires (Tel: 0772 22141 ext. 2499). Further details, quoting appropriate reference obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TQ. Tel: (0772) 262027. Closing date: 27th May 1986.

MONK DUNSTONE ASSOCIATES INVESTMENTS LTD COMMERCIAL LAWYER We require a Solicitor or Barrister to set up a legal department in our Central Croydon offices. We are a recently formed Group of Companies involved in various construction related activities such as quantity surveying, project management and engineering services, together with non-construction related activities such as computers and printing. This is a new post and the successful candidate will be involved in writing his/her own job specification. Duties will include handling a wide range of commercial matters but particularly contractual matters, tort and property. Remuneration package is dependent on experience but will be attractive and unlikely to be less than £18k. Applications with CV to: Mr. G.R. Boot Group Company Secretary Monk Dunstone Associates Investments Limited 64-70 High Street, Croydon, Surrey CR0 9XN.

WHSMITH

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Corporate Lawyer

Partner Status

for a large, successful and progressive Scottish legal partnership which has plans to develop further in both Scotland and England.

The main thrust of this role is to provide wide-ranging advice and assistance to private and public company clients on all aspects of corporate and commercial law. The successful applicant will be a qualified Scots lawyer with sound experience of corporate law. This may have been gained at or near partner level in an established firm or at corporate level within a well organised public

company or financial institution. Experience of working for or with London-based legal firms would be particularly useful.

Remuneration is for discussion but is unlikely to be a limiting factor. Age: 30-40. Location: Edinburgh.

Please write in complete confidence to Peter Craigie as advisor to the partnership. Arthur Young Management Consultants, 17 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh EH3 6LJ.



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A MEMBER OF ARTHUR YOUNG INTERNATIONAL

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Hunter & Hunter has vacancies for:

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The admission of four new partners from within our Company and Commercial Department in June leaves a requirement for a senior assistant solicitor, preferably qualified for four years.

The Department works in small groups of lawyers, each led by 2-4 partners. The successful candidate will join a group dealing with major transactional work, much of it having an international element, as well as providing continuing advice to a wide range of businesses.

We are looking for a man or woman of first class ability and with well developed professional skills who relishes the prospect of working within a highly motivated and demanding environment.

A fully competitive salary will be offered. Please write in the first instance with a full curriculum vitae to:

Nicholas Baker
Administration Partner
Frere Cholmeley
28 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London, WC2A 3HH

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Grade 8 £12,375-£13,734 pa (Pay Award pending 1:7:86)

Applications are invited from qualified Solicitors for the above post. The successful applicant will be directly responsible to the Divisional Solicitor who is responsible for the provision of a full range of legal services required by the Division.

The work will be varied and will include all aspects of conveyancing, litigation and advocacy as well as advisory service to management and colleagues in other disciplines.

The Division is responsible for the discharge of all the Authority's functions (comprising water supply, sewerage, land drainage, river pollution and water resources) within the Counties of Lincolnshire and South Humberside and the post is based at Lincoln.

Further details may be obtained from Mr. T. Williams the Divisional Solicitor (telephone 0522 25231 Ext. 266/268).

Financial assistance towards removal expenses etc. will be paid where appropriate.

Appropriate forms may be obtained from the Personnel Section (Tel: 0522 25231 Ext. 325) and should be returned to the undersigned; closing date for receipt of applications being 31st May, 1986.

G.T. OGLANBY
General Manager

LINCOLN DIVISION

Waterside House, Waterside North, Lincoln. LN2 5HA



Anglian Water

Computer Litigation

For our growing practice in computer law and computer-related matters we need a solicitor with up to four years post-qualification experience to help with a wide range of contentious matters in the field of computer litigation, particularly with disputes concerning highly complex aspects of the new technologies.

We believe that an incisive mind and an ability to give accurate advice under pressure are just as important as a knowledge of how computers work. However a good academic background, a strong interest in information technology and an appreciation of the contemporary computer market are all essential requirements for the post.

Please write with brief details of your career to date to:- **Patrick Philipps, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON EC1A 2DY.**

Lovell, White & King

COMPANY LAWYER

Look after the interests of Britain's largest independent Health Care group

Nuffield Hospitals run 32 acute-care hospitals throughout the country. We are a unique organisation: established, expanding and above all respected for upholding the highest standards of patient care in a highly competitive industry.

Yet without business and professional abilities, this reputation for medical and patient care would count for little. Equally, operating a successful nationwide organisation demands a compatible high standard of legal expertise, and the promotion of our Company Solicitor means we're currently looking for an equally able successor.

Your prime duty will be to identify and advise on the legal position of all matters affecting Nuffield Hospitals. You will also be actively involved in property and other negotiations, which will require managerial insight in addition to legal flair.

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You will receive a generous remuneration package including a salary of around £20,000 medical insurance and mortgage subsidy. Relocation assistance will also be given where appropriate.

If this key post interests you, please send a complete CV to: **Geoffrey Knolys, Personnel Manager, Nuffield Hospitals, 71-91 Aldwych, London WC2B 4EE.**

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PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT

Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., Josephs Walk, Hanover Walk, Park Lane, Leeds LS1 1AB. Tel: (0532) 461671 (9 lines 24 hours).

Also at: Ponsiebus Precinct, Leopold Street West, Sheffield S1 2GZ. Tel: (0743) 754815.

COURT CLERKS

Leicestershire

Leicestershire Magistrates' Courts have vacancies for both experienced and trainee Clerks. Applicants must be qualified as either Solicitors or Barristers, and starting salaries will depend entirely upon experience.

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City Division up to £13,768 p.a.
This is one of the busiest Divisions in the Country, where the person appointed will gain extensive and invaluable knowledge.

Ideally, we're looking for a Senior Clerk with at least two years' experience (although applications will be considered from Clerks who have a minimum of one year's experience and who are looking for promotion). A new courthouse is being planned for the City.

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The City post offers the successful candidate Articles of Clerkship, if required. The other post, based at Loughborough, offers a first class opportunity to gain wide experience in urban and rural courts.

Male and female applicants interested in any of the above posts should contact Mrs. K. Tolson on Leicester (0533) 549922 ext. 7803 for an application form. Leicestershire Magistrates' Courts Committee, PO Box 1, Town Hall, Leicester LE1 9BE. Completed application forms must be returned by Tuesday, 27th May 1986.

Nottinghamshire Magistrates' Courts Committee

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Fifty Seasonal Divisions of Mansfield, Worksop and East Retford

Court Clerks/Senior Court Clerks (3 posts)

Mansfield (1 post)
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£9951-£13,764 p.a.
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Barristers and Solicitors are invited to apply for the above vacancies which have arisen due to a promotion, an increase in establishment, and a post holder leaving the service. Preference will be given to applicants who are able to take all courts without supervision but professionally qualified applicants without previous experience who seek training, and candidates seeking articles or wishing to become bar students, will be considered for appointment as trainees. The successful applicants (male or female) will be engaged in the work of busy courts - there are 35-40 half day courts weekly at Mansfield and 26-28 half day courts weekly at Worksop and East Retford. The Northern Area Clerkship comprises the attractive area known as The Dukeries and house prices are below the national average.

Starting salary for existing barrister/solicitor court clerks (depending on experience) may be in the range of points 12-16 CC/PAD. Nottinghamshire offers an attractive salary structure and opportunities for promotion. The posts are subject to the Conditions of Service of the JNC for Magistrates' Court Staff and to a satisfactory medical examination. Relocation expenses where appropriate and allowances towards legal and estate agents fees, lodging and travelling expenses are also payable.

For further information/informal discussion contact The Deputy Clerks to the Justices Mr. D. J. Folland on Mansfield (0623) 24657 and Mr. K. M. Thomson on Worksop (0808) 486111. Interviews will take place on 4 June, 1986.

Applications in writing together with the names and addresses of two referees should be made to Mr. J. Field, Clerk to the Justices, The Court House, 30 Potter Street, Worksop, Notts S80 2AJ. Closing date 15 May. Please quote ref. 123.

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All three positions offer attractive salaries with excellent career prospects. All replies will be forwarded to our client. Please indicate any firms to whom you do not wish to apply. Please write in confidence to Michael Hogben at the address below.

Touche Ross
The Business Partners
Columbia Centre, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1PL.

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Ideally the successful applicant will be a Solicitor or Legal Executive, aged mid 20's, with a minimum of two years post admission experience in commercial conveyancing and will see this as an exceptional opportunity to develop their career.

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Further details by telephone - 0322 32822 or write to: John Barlow, Clerk to the Justices, Magistrates' Court, Newark Street, Derby.

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Continued on next page

Legal Appointments

Solicitors

The National Coal Board wish to recruit two Solicitors of high calibre to work at their office at Eastwood, Nottingham.

NCB

Mr T. F. Burton, Staff Manager, Regional Services, National Coal Board, Eastwood Hall, Eastwood, Nottingham, NG16 3ER.

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ARABIC FREELANCE TECHNICAL TRANSLATORS REQUIRED

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Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

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TV-AM
6.15 Good Morning Britain...



Watching LADIES IN CHARGE (TV, 9.00pm)...

CHOICE
familiar with those Dickensian...

10.25 Bestwoven: Brandis Quartet...

Radio 2
On medium wave. See Radio 1...

Radio 1
5.30 am Adrian John 7.00 Mike...

BBC 2
6.55 Open University: A Portrait...

CHANNEL 4
2.30 Uster Landscapes...

Radio 4
On long wave. VHF variations at...

Radio 3
On medium wave. VHF variations at...

BBC 1
12.30 News After Noon with...

BBC 2
3.00 University Challenge...

CHANNEL 4
6.00 What's His World...

Radio 4
11.30 The Living World...

Radio 3
On medium wave. VHF variations at...

BBC 1
1.00 The Goodies Kitchen...

BBC 2
3.00 University Challenge...

CHANNEL 4
6.00 What's His World...

Radio 4
11.30 The Living World...

Radio 3
On medium wave. VHF variations at...

Radio 2
On medium wave. See Radio 1...

Radio 1
5.30 am Adrian John 7.00 Mike...

WORLD SERVICE
6.00 Newsweek 6.30 Countdown 7.00...

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